The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

Gen. Hartranft and His Accusers.

An Indiana Democratic Senator for Grant.

Another Slander Against the President Killed.

Something About One of Fernando Wood's Checks.

Conference Meeting of the Reform Association.

Hartranft, Paine and Forney.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Transcript.

It is about time that the crusade of John W. Forney against John F. Hartranft should stop. Not that Forney is damaging Hartranft, but that something is due to decency. Hartranft was a soldier when Forney was fattening on army contracts. Hartranft carried Antietam Bridge while Forney was skulking with sordid traitors in Washington. Hartranft was a hero, he is today, and an honest man, as Forney never was, and never will be, until the crack of doom.

Forney, because of this, is opposed to Hartranft. Years ago, nearly a half million dollars was stolen from the State Treasury of Pennsylvania. This robbery was exposed by John F. Hartranft to the chagrin of Evans and the corrupt herd who were feeding and fattening on the Slokins and frauds connected with the collection of the State claims against the General Government.

If Dr. Paine is to be believed, John W. Forney pocketed $60,000 of that stolen money. We have evidence in our possession, and can prove that Dr. Paine, Evans' representative and apologist, has stated to more than one honest reliable and trustworthy citizen, that Evans bestowed upon Forney's family substantial presents, and upon Forney himself the sum of $60,000. This we know.

Now, Paine is either a liar, and bears false witness against his neighbor, or John W. Forney has profited from a crime that he denounces, and which Gen. Hartranft exposed. If Paine is a liar, he being the author of all the slanders against the integrity of Gen. Hartranft, his testimony is unworthy of belief. If, on the other hand, Dr. Paine is an honest and a truthful man, John W. Forney is the most communistic scoundrel that ever disgraced the State of his birth.

We have no quarrel with Forney. We know that he was one for Grant at heart before Grant's nomination; and we know, too, that he was for Greeley, when Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati; and that he so said, at Guy's Hotel, the day after that ludicrous event. But that is nothing. Let him be where he may, the result will be the same. It is due, however, to say that we do not believe a word that Paine has stated, though circumstances confirm his revelations.

It is to be true that one fellow got a roll of Pacific Railroad bonds, and Forney got $60,000, and Forney's sons got handsome gifts, and the rascal and bobtail, including Dr. Paine, were fixed. It is a wonder that Gen. Hartranft should be denounced and belied and abused by every shameless scoundrel in the transaction? We can prove that Dr. Paine has stated what we state, in a Court of Justice or elsewhere. If he has lied in this case he has lied in others. If he has falsely sworn he has slandered Hartranft. If he is a consistent and a persistent liar and falsifier, all his charges and allegations against Hartranft, who exposed the Evans rascality, deserve the reprobation of every honorable and decent man, and their author ought to be stripped naked out of human society.

For, be it remembered, Hartranft was a hero when his slanderers were skulks. He took Antietam Bridge while the scoundrels who are assailing him were cheering in their houses. As a soldier or a citizen, he has passed a spotless life. He is honable and honest in heart, and it is a poor recompense for all that he has done for his country that he should be made the target of scoundrels who have fleshed to fatten, and robbed that they might ruin braver and better men than themselves.

Which is True?

The *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday has the following: "Today and every day for a week the *Tribune* has declared that Mr. Kernan never 'tolerated the rascalities' of the City Hall Ring, and has been a steady and unswerving opponent of corruption and the corrupt. Only Mr. Tilden is his superior in rank. Turn backward to the *Tribune* of Oct. 5, 1871, and in an article upon the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, and Tweed's victory there, the *Tribune* says, 'There was never a more disgraceful backdown than that of the Seymours and Kernans and Tildens, quailing before the audacity of this embodiment of wholesale corruption and vulgar profligacy.' This is tolerably strong language, but it is in equally strong contrast with the laudatory terms with which Mr. Kernan is now commended for doing what he was denounced for not doing less than a year ago."

The Tribune and Gen. Dix.

The *Evening Post* adds the following testimony to others sufficiently notorious, in regard to the bearing of false witness, which has come to be the chief occupation of Mr. Greeley's organ:

"We repeat: that paper garbled and mutilated a speech of Gen. Dix, with a purpose differly inimical to him. The very paragraph every from which it wrested a few lines shows that Gen. Dix never, for one moment, consented to or advised submission to rebels in arms. The *Tribune* then, that it might prove a falsehood to be the truth, falsified Gen. Dix's record. Thus we call constructive forgery, a dangerous and dishonorable abuse of the influence of the Press, and that baser sort of journalism which so holds it in disrepute among honest and honorable men. The *Tribune* has not yet ventured to let its readers know what it has done by publishing the whole of the paragraph which is so mutilated. Its attempt now to shift the discussion off upon something Gen. Dix said or did before even South Carolina seceded is virtually a confession of judgement. There we leave it."

An Indiana Democratic Senator for Grant.

Hon. Jason B. Brown, a Democratic member of the Senate of Indiana, spoke at Greencastle, in that State, on the 12th, and took square ground against the Greeley national and State tickets, and declared it to be the duty of all good citizens in the present emergency to vote for Gen. Grant for President, and Gen. Tom Brown for Governor.

Veterans En Route for Pittsburg.

Large numbers of New-York veterans whose engagements would not permit them to leave the City by the special train on Sunday evening, went by the Pittsburg Convention by various trains yesterday. Many delegates from other States also passed through the City. A number of the veterans attended the Veterans' Office, to secure tickets providing for them by the Veterans' Committee. Tickets at the same rate may be purchased by veterans who cannot go to the Convention today, at the rooms of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, from Assistant Secretary Henry A. Glidden.

One More Slander Killed.

The Greeleyites find the respectable men of their own party repudiating their vile slanders against President Grant. One such has been circulated on the alleged authority of Gen. Prentiss, and this he has promptly disavowed. The circumstances are thus given by the Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle* of Sept. 14: "The New-York *Sun* of Aug. 19 reiterates the charge that the military reservation now forming the site of Vallejo was relinquished without authority by Gen. Grant while acting as Secretary of War ad interim, and in violation of an act which prohibited any relinquishment of lands reserved for military purposes by the Secretary of War. Gen. John E. Prentiss, at whose instance and that of the Bank of California, the *Sun* claims the property was turned up to pre-emption, declares that Gen. Grant had no knowledge of the matter, and had there been anything wrong in the relinquishment of the reservation, he in no manner should be connected with it. The Sun, behind the Bank of California's party with Gen. Prentiss in the Bonzol land case, but this is also untrue. What will give weight to Gen. Prentiss's testimony exculpating Gen. Grant from the charges made by Dana, is the fact that the former gentleman is President of the Greeley Club in Vallejo. Although politically not in accord with Gen. Grant's Administration, he is too honorable an opponent through a client and thereby tacit acquiescence to let the impression go abroad that the *Sun* has not wilfully and maliciously falsified facts to injure Gen. Grant."

What Was the Consideration for this Check from Fernando Wood?

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says that the other day there was found on the floor of the Mt. Vernon Post-office a check, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1872.

Tenth National Bank:
Pay to the order of Gen. W. Morgan Five Hundred Dollars.
Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.

On the back of the check was indorsed GEO. W. MORGAN.

The payee of that check and the man who indorsed it is Gen. Morgan, the "Confederate" candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Ohio. The check was found by a clergyman and returned to Gen. Morgan as his property. Upon these facts the *Herald* comments thus: "Is Fernando Wood sending his money into Ohio to control our elections? Was that money sent to Gen. Morgan to help elect him to Congress? The people wish to know about this thing. Has any of Wood's money come into this district? How much of Wood's money is apportioned to each Congressional District in Ohio?"

The Straight-Out Democracy—The State Committee Summoned to Meet at Apollo Hall on Thursday.

For the past few days the promoters of the Louisville movement in this City have been actively employed on measures looking to its success. Several informal meetings of the most influential members of the State and National Committees have been held, and the subject of the nominations and their reception by the people thoroughly discussed. Already ten States have reported to the Chairman of the National Committee. In each one of these a call for a State Convention has been issued. Several communications have been addressed to the Committee asking for an interpretation of Mr. O'Conor's letter. One of these comes from the editor of a Western paper that has already hoisted the names of O'Conor and Adams. The editor inquired if Mr. O'Conor has been asked the question directly, "Would you serve if elected?" To this Judge Goodhue, in a long letter, replies that the position held by Mr. O'Conor and expressed in his letter to the effect that the Presidency should neither be sought after nor declined precludes the possibility of an answer.

The Committee do not expect any formal reply from Mr. Adams. That gentleman is committed with all the late proceedings of the National Committee and is in thorough accord with them. Yesterday Mr. John T. Van Allen, Chairman of the State National Committee, issued a call for a meeting of the members of that Committee to assemble next Thursday at Apollo Hall, at that date when it is intended to commence the organization of the movement. An electoral ticket will be issued, and all the details of the campaign thoroughly discussed and arranged. The Committee will meet at 12 o'clock noon, and remain in session all day.

The Reform Association—Conference with Other Rattle-Making Out the County State.

The Conference Committee of the Reform Association held another conference yesterday. Delegates and committees were received representing nearly all the principal political bodies in this City. The Reform Association desire to unite all the Reformers upon one County ticket, and to that end are disposed to consider the fair claims of the respective parties. A. T. Stewart, Oswald Ottendorfer, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Robt. Lenox Kennedy, and several other leading citizens were named as candidates for Mayor.

Mr. Justice Leonard, the present incumbent, Randolph N. Dorrance, R. H. Anderson, were favorably mentioned for the Supreme Court. For the Superior Court, Jas. W. Gerard, Jr., and others.

Ex-Judge Sutherland is very favorably urged for City Judge.

A. R. Lawrence, H. L. Clinton, John McKeon and others were named for District Attorney.

An evening session was held in Room F of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at which the Conference Committee were present. Major Bundy, Robert B. Roosevelt, Col. Vermilye, Roswell D. Hatch, William Gerard, and other well-known citizens called in during the evening and took part in the deliberations. The German Reform Association, the Municipal Reform Association, of which Gen. Jackson is President, several Republican associations, and other organizations of great influence, sent representatives, who explained their views. At the present moment, no single definite plan is known, and it is probable that the conferences will continue for several days. They will be held to-morrow in the morning and afternoon, in the office of John Foley, No. 1 Astor House, and in the evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Much is premature, and it is to be received with allowance, the information comes from many respectable sources that the nomination for Mayor will be offered to Mr. Ottendorfer as a fitting tribute for the integrity, courage, zeal and ability he has displayed in fighting the corruptions. But there seem to be a doubt in the minds of some members of the Reform Association Council as to his acceptance.

Greeley at the Newark Industrial Exhibition.

Horace Greeley reached Newark last evening, and visited the Rink where the exhibition is in progress. He was escorted through the building by the police, and made an address of some length, in which he related what he knew about Newark. At a later hour he was serenaded at the house of a friend, and made a short speech.

A Sun for the Greeley Arithmeticians.

An old Oneida County Democrat, who repudiates Greeley on account of his shameless affiliations with the Tammany gang, submits this problem in a recent letter explaining why he evidently supports Grant and Wilson: "Mr. Greeley, at Portland, Me., shows that Tammany has stolen in the City of New-York alone $30,000,000, and, with all of his assurance, claims that the defalcations of Federal officials during Grant's Administration amount to but three times that amount. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that his figures are correct in the latter assertion, if $30,000,000 can be stolen in the short space of two years by a dozen Tammany officials in the City of New-York, what would become of our national treasury should 75,000 of the same stamp get control of it for four years? This is a reasonable problem, and much time might be advantageously employed in its solution."

Greeleyite Banner-Raising in the Sixteenth Ward.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Democratic and Greeleyite Clubs raised a banner last evening at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Eighth-avenue. Algernon S. Sullivan made a brief speech about the wrongs of Ireland, and was followed by Col. A. S. Keitt, of South Carolina, who made a long harangue about the Ku-klux law, and said he had been opposed to Greeley for forty years. Then some persons on the stand suggested that it would be as well to get somebody to "go down and shout." Col. J. Thorin, of South Carolina, made a speech and by the exertions of his body during his remarks broke one of the planks of the platform. He was followed by L. M. Coates, of Virginia, who tried to excite feelings against Henry Wilson by the cry of Know-nothingism. He was opposed by Alexander Sullivan, who said such old issues should not be revived. John F. Baker then spoke, and, after waiting some time, S. S. Cox appeared and made a humorous speech, in which he said but little on the issues of the campaign.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Mr. W. H. H. Piatt has refused to accept the Greeleyite nomination for Congress in the Eighth District of Iowa....Mr. Edwin C. Fuller has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Madison County in this State....The Nevada Democratic State Convention meets in Reno, on Wednesday, Sept. 18....The Greeleyites of Mississippi have nominated Hon. Thomas J. Wharton for Presidential Elector, in place of Hon. J. L. Morphis, whom they first nominated, in ignorance of the constitutional provision....The Georgia Democratic State Committee meets in Atlanta today....The Greeleyites of the Seventh District of Wisconsin have nominated Stephen Murator for Congress, and those of the Eighth District, Wm. Caturn....The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* justifies its support of Greeley by saying: "Means must be used first to obtain power, and then we can talk about the manner in which we will use it."....Judge Merriman says that if he can get any facts to prove "Radical frauds" he will counteract the election for Governor of North Carolina....The Greeleyites of the Fourth District of Georgia have nominated Henry R. Harris for Congress.

Congressman Du Bose Opposes Greeley.

Congressman D. M. Du Bose refused to be a candidate before the Greeleyite Convention in the Eighth District of Georgia for nomination for re-election to Congress, because of his uncompromising hostility to Greeley. He said: "I have endeavored faithfully, and to the best of my ability, to serve the district in the present Congress, and not having heard a word of complaint against a single one of my Congressional acts from any quarter, I had made up my mind to be willing to submit my continuance in that service to a convention of the Democracy, organized upon and holding to the sound Jeffersonian principles on which I was at first nominated and elected, and to which I continue in itself and still adhere. Candor compels me to say that I had not still willing to continue in that service upon those principles—had such an offer. I, therefore, for the reasons stated, and believing that the policy of committing the Democratic party to the support of Mr. Greeley will be an abandonment of those time-honored principles, decline being a candidate before the Convention."

Serenade to Secretary Fish.

Hon. Hamilton Fish was serenaded in Burlington, Vt., on Friday night last, and responded in a brief speech, which the *Free Press* thus describes: "He congratulated Vermonters on their late glorious Republican victory, which, he said, spoke to the whole nation, giving courage to every loyal heart and every honest Republican. He could not tell them anything about politics worth knowing, for they knew all about it already. He was no prophet, yet he assured them that New-York would give a good account of itself in November. The Secretary excused himself from further remarks as he had had a fatiguing journey. Cheers followed for Grant and Wilson. Loud calls were then made for Senator Edmunds, who responded in a few pleasant, appropriate and stirring remarks, urging Republicans to keep up their zeal in the cause, and make Vermont's majority for Grant and Wilson in November up to the grand old figures of 32,000."

The Colored Republicans.

The Colored Republican General Committee, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee to call upon the Republican State Committee to confer with them relative to a proposed mass-meeting at Cooper Institute. The colored Committee desired to have a meeting of their own people in that place to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson. The colored committee called at the State Committee rooms, last evening, and were received by Mr. Hugh Gardner, Chairman of the Executive Committee. He suggested that the colored Republicans of this City should visit the Cooper Institute on evening of the Monmouth Democratic ratification. The State Committee from Hon. Fred. Douglass to speak. The colored Committee, using as the sense of their General Committee that the proposed ratification meeting should be distinctively of their race, it was finally promised that the matter should be referred to the State Committee for their consideration.

The colored men also visited the Central Executive Committee, to lay the matter of their proposed meeting before that body, who have it now under consideration. It is believed by the colored Republicans the meeting would have a beneficial effect upon their people throughout the country.

General Notes.

The Republicans of Irvington have formed a Grant and Wilson Club....Wm. Orton, Esq., is the President.

Hon. Silas B. Dutcher will address the Republicans of West New-Brighton, Staten Island, this evening.

On the morning express on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad a vote for Presidential candidates was taken yesterday which stood: Grant, 45; Greeley, 20; undecided, 3.

A large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson meeting was held at Canastota last evening, and addressed by Senator O'Donnell and J. P. Crawford, Esq.

The Republicans of Newark, last evening, held their primaries for the Congressional Convention. Most of the delegates are understood to be in favor of the nomination of Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward for Congress.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth Congressional District, in Convention in Hoboken yesterday, refused to indorse John H. Ketcham for Congress, and nominated instead John C. Whitehouse, Labor Republican.

A large Republican meeting was held at Whitestone on Friday evening, under the management of the Grant and Wilson Club of that place. The Republicans of that section are wide awake.

The largest meeting ever held in Tioga County took place in Owego on Friday evening last. Hon. John C. Robinson, our gallant candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was the principal speaker.

A Grant and Wilson Club, about sixty strong, has sprung into existence at Rutherford Park, N. J. Among the members are several gentlemen who have hitherto voted the Democratic ticket. J. P. Cooper, Esq., is President, and Luther Shafer, Esq., Secretary.

The Republicans of Perth Amboy, N. J., organized a Grant and Wilson Club Saturday evening. Thomas Goulding was chosen President, and Messrs. Tyrrell and Sofield Vice-President and Secretary. After the permanent organization of the Club had been effected, Hon. Courtland Parker, of Newark, was introduced, and addressed the meeting on the national and State issues of the campaign. He was followed by a few remarks by some gentlemen who formerly served with distinction in the Union armies.

Local Notes.

Mr. Joel W. Mason wishes it understood that he never was a member of a Greeleyite committee.

A Greeley and Brown banner was raised last night in the Tenth Ward, and speeches made indorsing the national and State tickets.

The members of the Thomas Jefferson Social Club, last night, at No. 645 Third-avenue, unanimously tendered nomination of Dr. Lewis Schultz for Coroner.

A Grant Club has been organized in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, with Henry J. Dawson as President and Mayer Schmidt as Secretary.

The Ninth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Club mustered sixty-men last evening, at the corner of Charles and Hudson streets, to hear "Sunset" Cox.

The Fifth Assembly District Independent Democratic Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eighth Ward was addressed last night by Messrs. Allen and Butler.

Last evening an O'Brien banner was unfurled on Second-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, in the presence of a large number of Mr. O'Brien's friends. Addresses were made by Capt. Costelloe, Capt. Lyddy and others, in favor of the election of Senator O'Brien to the civic chair.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held, last night, at No. 609 Second-avenue. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Presidential and State nominations, and speeches were made by Mr. Goldhagen and others.

The Joint Committee of the Tammany Hall Democracy and the Apollo Hall Democracy of the First Assembly District held a conference last evening at the corner of Beach and Hudson streets, and it was unanimously resolved to hold a public meeting to ratify the nominations of Greeley, Brown and Kernan.

Upward of fifty residents of the Sixth Ward met last evening at Kessel's Hotel, Pearl-street, near Chatham, and organized a "James O'Brien Association of the Sixth Ward." The following officers were elected: John J. McGowan, President; Henry Gallagher, Vice-President; Matthew Smith, Secretary; Owen Golden, Treasurer; G. W. Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Eighteenth Ward Union Club met last evening at No. 427 East Fourteenth-street. The Committee appointed to inform Senator O'Brien of his nomination for Mayor by the organization reported that the resolutions, as published, had been presented to that gentleman. At the next meeting the question as to the candidate to be supported for President is to be discussed.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Ninth Assembly District had a grand muster last evening at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. Upward of 400 men thronged the hall. F. F. Manning, of Massachusetts, Col. T. B. Thorpe and others addressed the meeting. This association intend giving a social session every Monday night during the campaign.

At a meeting last evening, of the Seventeenth Ward, Fourteenth Assembly District, Democratic and Liberal Republican Club, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of these districts heartily indorsed the nomination of Francis Kernan, and expressed all questions of a religious character as having a tendency to demoralize and break up the unity and patriotism of the people. Speeches were made by Dr. Bryant, Col. Dudley and others.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Hearty Welcome to the Veterans by the People of Pittsburg.

Private Houses Thrown Open to Them—The Entire Greeleyite—The City Covered With Flags, Evergreens and Glass Emblems.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 16.—The City of Pittsburg was a splendid sight for the meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention that surpassed many people. "Why do they hold it in this dirty place?" was about the weakest form of expression in dissent that one would hear. The result thus far, however, proves the choice to have been an excellent one. No city would have been found where the whole people would have undertaken such liberal measures of entertainment. The whole population appears to be an organized Committee of Reception. The residences of private citizens have been generously and widely opened to make up the inability of the hotels to provide lodgings for the unusual crowd, and it is magnificent of the vast attendance that the hotels are overflowed and private entertainment made necessary, for it must be remembered that this is a city of 300,000 inhabitants, and that its hotel accommodations are in proportion to its size. Large sums of money have been expended in ornamenting and decorating the streets. Arches are erected in several places and trimmed with evergreens and flags. Private buildings for squares together are decorated with wreaths, flags, Chinese lanterns and other ornaments suitable to the occasion. The display of bunting is magnificent, equaling or surpassing anything in that line seen in this country for years. Small flags a yard in length are displayed by hundreds of thousands if not by millions. On some large buildings can be counted several hundreds.

Arrangements are in progress by the citizens for a grand illumination Wednesday night, and if the weather continues good the city will that evening present a splendid sight. The Convention absorbs the attention of everybody, and inanimate objects seem almost to share the impulse for preparation; for the smoke-breathing furnaces have thrown their black and sooty clouds higher in the air than usual, so that the winds have driven them away, and made the city more presentable and pleasant to its visitors.

The first delegation to arrive was that from Washington, composed of the "Go West Club" and "The Veterans' Club," together numbering 30, the former accompanied by Douche's Band and the latter by the Marine Band. The Hartranft Club was at the depot to do escort duty. Gen. Hartranft was on one of the trains that came in about the same time, and was escorted to the Monongahela House. With the Washington delegation was Gen. Chapman, Gen. Leggett, Gen. Rutherford, Gen. Chittenden and others. There was a large accession from Baltimore, led by Gen. Adam E. King. After this followed delegations coming from all directions, some new, one arriving each hour. Two hundred came from Massachusetts, fifty from Connecticut and twenty from Rhode Island. Boston, Lynn, Brockton and Roxbury, Mass., accompanied the Massachusetts delegation. The New-York delegation came about 8 o'clock, numbering 600. There were among them Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veterans' Committee; Gen. Davies, Gen. Latham, Gen. McIlvain, Col. Burrit, Gen. Robinson, Gen. Jourdan, Capt. R. B. Gore, Major Steiner, Col. B. T. Morgan, and Major G. W. Cooney.

Besides the twenty delegates from Rhode Island that came today, 100 are said to be on the way for to-morrow. Among those who arrived today are Gen. Drayton, Gen. Paulich, Chairman, and Col. Thomas Steere, Secretary. Col. Steere was a member of the Democratic Convention four years ago, but is now for Grant. Seventy delegates came from Cleveland, Ohio, this evening. Gen. Noyes is here, and Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Lee, of Toledo. Besides those already mentioned as with the Connecticut delegation are Capt. C. A. Jewett, Col. Charles L. Upham, Capt. V. B. Chamberlin, Gen. A. B. Gilbert, Major E. O. Preston and Gen. H. W. Wemple. Gen. Jardine, of New-Jersey, is here, and so is Capt. Lincoln of Massachusetts; Gen. Rice, of Iowa; Gen. Julius White, of Illinois; Col. Dudley, of Indiana, and Gen. Ed. McCook, of Dakota, who comes 1,300 miles, and says of 300 veterans in Dakota only 10 are for Greeley. Iowa will give about twenty delegates, Indiana sixty, Illinois twenty, and Wisconsin forty. Every State in the Union but South Carolina, and possibly that will be, is represented in the Convention. The Washington Club went to the house of Gen. Negley this afternoon, on invitation, and thronded with him, having a fine entertainment.

Gen. Burnside was serenaded at the Monongahela House, to-night, by the Go West Club of Washington, and at a later hour by the Massachusetts delegation, and still later by a local Grant club. He appeared on the balcony, but declined to speak further than to thank the clubs for their compliments to him. Gen. Hartranft and others were called out and spoke briefly. Gen. Burnside has been called suddenly to Europe on business, and will leave here to-morrow at midnight.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee this evening it was agreed that Gen. Hawley should be made temporary Chairman of the Convention. The permanent Chairman will therefore be claimed by the West, and will, it is expected, be Gen. Logan or Gen. Noyes.

The city is alive with enthusiasm to-night. Some of the visiting delegations have been out marching, and some of the local clubs have been out with torches and transparencies. The evening has been pleasant and not too cool, and the walks have been thronged with people. The work of decorating has gone on far into the night. What has been done by the citizens is warmly appreciated by the visiting delegations, and was the subject of admiration in the meeting of the Executive Committee.

I telegraphed last night that thirty thousand people were expected. I had much doubt of the correctness of the estimate, but today it seems as if it were under rather than over. It cannot be told how many have arrived today, but the number must reach several thousand. As yet those from very distant points have not arrived, nor have those within a few hours' ride, living in this State and Ohio. Three trains came in at midnight, and many more will come in in the morning. A railroad official says the roads have put to special service every car that can be had, and have filled up, the open flat cars with seats, and still will not be able to meet the demand for transportation. The numbers earlier to go to pieces as to amount to a positive embarrassment. There will be more soldiers than can be admitted to the Opera-house, and it was a matter of much earnest inquiry in committee how all should be provided with tickets, so that disappointment should be prevented to any who wished to have to be excluded. It was finally arranged so that the distant States, sending but few delegates, should have none left out of the hall, and that those who were not admitted should be from Pennsylvania and Ohio for the most part, as it was supposed it would be less a matter of inconvenience to those coming only a few miles than to those coming several hundred. There will be as much of the speaking as possible done in the open air, and the grove meeting on Wednesday will afford an opportunity to all to participate.

The Executive Committee voted to approve the programme made by the resident Committee, and it will be carried out with some slight modifications, if any more necessary. To-morrow night there will be speaking in eight different parts of the city by prominent members of the Convention. This is not a part of the Convention work, but was provided to utilize the assemblage for campaign purposes in the State, to give people who could not get admitted to the hall an opportunity to hear the distinguished speakers present. Col. S. S. Marvin, of New-York, was prominently mentioned this afternoon for temporary Chairman, and his friends were confident that if he were pressed warmly to the end he would be selected for the position, but when Gen. Hawley was proposed for nomination by the Executive Committee, Col. Marvin withdrew his name, not desiring that any contest should be made.

Journeymen Tailors Going on Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 16.—A mass-meeting of journeymen tailors was held this evening to hear the report from the Tailors' Exchange on their demand for an increase of seven and a half per cent. The meeting was largely attended, representatives from other cities being among those present. When the report was read, refusing the increase, telegrams were sent to all the principal cities, and answers were received, promising assistance in the movement. The meeting resolved to give the Tailors' Exchange until Saturday to reconsider their action, when, if the refusal is persisted in, a strike will follow.

MAINE.

Parkman's Majority Over Seventeen Thousand.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 16.—The Kennebec Journal has received returns from 459 cities, towns and plantations, comprising nearly the entire State, and showing a majority of 17,063 for Gov. Perham, the Republican candidate. The few plantations to hear from threw, last year, a total vote of 236. Their vote this year will not materially vary the majority above given.

NEW-YORK.

Senator Conkling at Rochester—The Immense Republican Meetings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The largest meeting ever held in Rochester was addressed by Senator Conkling in Corinthian Hall this evening. Many hundreds were unable to obtain admittance, and another meeting was hastily gathered in the City Hall, where it were addressed by Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy. The people came from the adjoining counties in large numbers, and the streets of the city in the vicinity of the halls were alive with citizens and strangers. The meeting in Corinthian Hall was presided over by Gen. Martindale, and that in the City Hall by Judge Chamberlin. Senator Conkling delivered an elaborate address, which was one of the happiest efforts of his life. He spoke for over three hours, and even then the audience, a large number of whom were standing, showed no signs of weariness, and called upon him to continue. His speech was a conclusive arraignment of the Greeley coalition, and a masterly vindication of the Administration, interspersed with brilliant salies, which drew forth round upon round of applause. The energy, earnestness and enthusiasm of the immense meeting were in the highest degree cheering, and gave evidence of a crushing triumph in November.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations to Receive Prince Arthur at Birmingham—International Meeting in London.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—As Prince Arthur is soon to visit Birmingham, the authorities have made the usual appropriation for the expenses of his reception. The "Republican" Club of that city at a recent meeting protested against the increase of the local rates for such a purpose, declaring illuminations, decorations and banquets at the public expense, on these occasions, no longer in accordance with the spirit of the age.

The members of the International Society met in convention today at the Hall of Science in this city. The meeting will continue four days.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen from the lower lakes to the Atlantic coast, being lowest over the former. Northerly to Easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain have prevailed over New-England. Clear weather is generally prevailing over the Middle States, with westerly winds along the coast; generally clear weather over the Southern States, and light winds, with partly cloudy weather along the Gulf coast; clear weather north-west of the Ohio Valley, with northerly to westerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

North and west of the Ohio Valley northerly, to westerly winds and generally clear weather; for the Southern States, generally clear weather excepts over the Gulf coast, where partly cloudy weather will probably prevail; for the Middle States, partly cloudy weather, local variable winds; for New-England, cloudy weather and rain continue.

The Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 16.—The attendance at the races today was large and the sport exciting. The first race, Phœnix Hotel Stakes, for three-year olds, mile heats; $50 entrance; play or pay; $250 added. Six started:

Fenny M.	1	1
Ellie	3	2
Ramadan	2	3
Melita	4	4
Harcourt	5	dis.
Sul Patterson	6	dis.

Time—1:44¼, 1:44¾.

SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes for two-year-old fillies, three-quarter-mile dash; $50 entrance; play or pay; $250 added. Eight started.

Maxine C.	1	1
Tinkerette	2	2
Boyd's ch. f.	3	3

Time—1:18¾.

A River Boat on Fire.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The steamer Dean Richmond caught fire near the boiler. She was run ashore at Roybock, where a number of passengers landed and came to Peekskill. The fire was put out. Not much damage was done, and the steamer has gone on to Albany.

A Fiji Execution.

The first attempt made in Fiji to carry a capital sentence into effect brought about one of the most remarkable incidents to be found in the annals of public executions. The Fiji *Times* of June 1 furnishes the following account: "A horrible and brutalizing scene was witnessed last Tuesday morning by a number of persons who went to see the execution of the man Franks for the murder of Mr. Thomas Muir on board the Marion Rennie. He had been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and was to have been hanged on Monday, the 27th ult., but a gross miscarriage of justice was allowed to occur. The time appointed came and went, but the execution did not take place, for the simple reason that it did not suit the private convenience of the Sheriff. The poor wretch, who had by anticipation suffered the horrors of death, was then left in all the harrowing and unimaginable anxiety and uncertainty as to his fate from hour to hour until late in the evening, when he was informed that he must be hanged in the morning at 6 o'clock. Every preparation was made the previous night, the rope fixed, and the noose adjusted. Rain fell, however, and wetted the rope, which was a very thick one, and in the morning it had so far untied before a fire. The time came, the rope was again fixed, the culprit and the hangman were on the scaffold, and before slipping the noose over the wretched man's head the hangman had to sit down and place one of his feet in and pull with all his might to make the knot run; then after placing it over Frank's head he had the utmost difficulty in making it fit anything like tight, but not nearly so tight as it should have been. Then the drop fell, and when the rope tightened with a slow dull thud, Franks was apparently dead for about three minutes, when his limbs began to move and he gave several groans, and then spoke. He prayed of those around him to put him out of his agony, to "let him meet his Maker in peace." Then, through being improperly pinioned, he raised one arm and tore off the cap, and so partly relieved himself from the fearful strain upon his neck. He still continued to beg to be put out of his misery, telling them he forgave them for the 'block job' they had made of it. But the frightful scene was not yet over. One of the officials, (the deputy was not to be found,) on the impulse of the moment, ran and cut the man down, when he fell heavily to the ground, there not being any attempt to catch him in his fall. Franks was then removed to the prison. Thus ended this 'block job,' which for horror is almost unparalleled. Its effect upon the spectators was such that one strong man actually fainted away. Thus the majesty of the law in Fiji has been asserted. Its most terrible sentence, death, has been attempted to be inflicted, and signally failed. The wretched man, after the terrible ordeal through which he passed, has been reprieved. Had another attempt been made to hang him, so strong was the feeling of indignation on the beach, we fully believe there would have been a riot. The decision arrived at by the Council, that the man should be free, for it must be clear that the law cannot punish him twice for the same offense. The best way to do now would be to pay his passage out of the country, and be rid of such a fellow from among us. Franks states that when the bolt was drawn and he fell, he thought he felt something break at the back of his neck, and he was praying and thinking of God and heaven. Then the memory of a wreck from which he was rescued passed before his mind. He saw himself cling to the chains till washed away; then seeing a rope attached to a floating spar, and clinging to it until washed back again on deck by a heavy sea. All the details of the wreck passed through his mind, and then came the thought, 'Why do I not die?' And finding he could breathe he suspected foul play, and an intention to recover him by prolonging his sufferings. Then he spoke and clutched the rope, willing and wishing to die, but not a prolonged death."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Owing to the great rains the Colorado River is again high.

John Stokes fell into the river at Steubenburg, N. Y., yesterday, and was drowned.

Capt. Dwyer, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, died at Camp Dale Creek, Arizona, on the last of August.

Commodore Parrott relieved Rear-Admiral Steedman as Commandant of the Charlestown Navy-yard yesterday.

Capt. Stephen B. Luce yesterday relieved Capt. William F. Spicer as head of the Naval Equipment Office at Boston.

Major George G. Hunt, of the First Cavalry, is assigned to the charge of the Disbursing Office at Natchez, Miss.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Sept. 7, at the ports of New-York, were $6,822,303; at Boston, $522,305; at Baltimore, $165,749.

Father Gavazzi, the Italian priest and soldier, preached on Sunday at the Bromfield-street Methodist Church, Boston.

John Conley, in jail at Biddeford, Me., for attempting to murder his wife, hanged himself there on Sunday night.

Father Burke, the Irish Dominican orator, whose life was recently despaired of, has recovered and will shortly resume his lectures.

The University of West Philadelphia opened for the reception of pupils yesterday. The formal dedication will take place in October.

Labor Reform Union No. 10, of Williamsport, Penn., yesterday passed a vote of thanks to Gov. Geary, for pardoning the men recently convicted of riot.

Capt. William F. Spicer is ordered to the command of the steamer Hartford, and Lieut.-Commander John W. Phillips to duty as Executive Officer of that ship.

The balance in the Treasury at Washington, at the close of business yesterday, was $8,796,370 73 in currency and $74,864,695 63 in coin, including $27,566,000 in coin certificates.

The following is the Supreme Court, General Term Calendar for Tuesday, Sept. 17, at Rochester: Nos. 77, 79, 82, 84, 87, 90, 95, 101, 106, 112, 113, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 187½.

The Republicans of Herkimer County held an enthusiastic mass-meeting at Ilion, N. Y., last evening. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie, Judge Greaves and others.

The annual Fair of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society opens at Poughkeepsie to-day, and continues four days. Large number of entries for the races have been already made.

The verdict of a Coroner's jury charges John Cavanagh with causing the death of his sister, Mrs. Bridget Talbot, in East Cambridge, Mass., by blows and other injuries. Cavanagh is under arrest.

The second annual Convention of the National Catholic Temperance Union will be held in Cleveland, Thursday, Oct. 10. Delegates are expected from every State in the Union, as well as from the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces.

The Post-office Department, at Washington, yesterday, ordered an extension of the postal service on the Jacksonville,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 16.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..114 | $4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..n.112⅞
7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64...114 | 9,000 do.....112⅞
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..113 | 2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..114⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..113⅞ | 36,000 U. S. 10-40 C..102
12,000 do.....112¾ | 10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..112⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Lake Shore	50½	900 Union Pacific R.	38½
100 do	53	300 do	38⅝
200 do	53	200 do	38⅝
200 do	53½	200 do	38⅝
200 do	53	600 do	38⅝
500 do	53	1200 do	38⅝
12000 Erie Railroad	51	2200 do	38⅝
100 do	51	200 do	38⅝
400 do	51⅛	300 do	38⅝
100 do	52	300 do	38⅝
400 do	51⅛	200 do	38⅝
100 do	51⅛	100 Best, E. & Erie	19
100 do	52	200 North-western	73⅝
300 do	51⅝	200 do	73⅝
100 do	51⅝	100 do	73⅝
100 do	52⅛	100 do	73⅝
300 do	51⅞	100 do	73⅝
100 do	52⅛	200 do	73⅝
100 do	52⅛	200 do	73⅝
100 do	52⅛	100 C., C., A. & I. C.	37⅝
500 do	52⅛	100 do	37⅝
300 do	52	100 do	37⅝
400 do	52⅛	200 do	37⅝
400 do	52⅛	200 do	37⅝
500 do	52⅛	100 do	37⅝
1300 do	52⅛	200 West. Union	71⅛
100 do	52	100 do	71⅛
200 do	52⅛	100 do	71
200 do	52	1200 do	71⅛
100 do	52	200 do	71
100 do	51⅞	200 Pacific Mail	35
400 do	51⅞	200 do	35
100 do	51⅞	100 do	35
200 do	51⅞	100 do	35
200 do	51⅞	200 do	35
200 do	51⅞	200 N. Y., C. & Hud.	71⅛
200 do	51	1200 do	99⅛
300 do	50⅞	100 do	99⅛
300 Ohio & Miss.	43	100 do	99⅛
800 do	43⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$25,000 S. C. 6s, new		1000 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	88⅞
April & Oct	24½	1500 do	89
2,000 do	24⅞	300 do	89⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s	92½	100 do	89
4,000 Erie R. 2d	86½	300 do	89
2,000 L. S. Div. Bds.	96	1000 do	88⅞
1,600 Pac. R. Gd. by M.	97	300 do	88⅞
4,000 Can. Pac. G. Rs.	93⅛	200 do	88⅞
4,000 do	100	100 do	88⅞
1,000 do	100⅛	48 N. Y. Cen. & H.	99⅛
1,000 Union Pac. Ist	97⅞	200 do. bet. cal.	99⅛
20,000 do	97⅞	300 do	99
10,000 U. Pac. 1st	78⅞	200 do	99
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	96	100 do	99⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 2d	69⅛	100 do	99⅛
1,000 Ind. L. & I. M. 1st	70⅞	200 do	99⅛
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	91⅞	100 do	99⅛
3,000 Tol. P. & W. 1st		300 do	99⅛
West. Div.	89	200 do	99⅛
1,000 do	89⅞	100 do	99⅛
2,000 M. & S. P. 7s, G. C.	93⅞	200 do	99⅛
20 Bk. of Commerce	117⅞	400 do	99⅛
14 Bank of N. Am.	104	100 do	99⅛
10 Adams Express	91	100 Union Pac. R. R. b. c.	38⅞
200 do	91⅛	200 do	38⅞
100 do. bet. cal.	91	300 do	38⅞
100 U. S. Express	91	200 do	38⅞
40 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b.	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
300 do	71⅞	400 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	200 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	300 do	38⅞
500 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
300 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
200 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
200 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
200

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT THE NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE, No. 154 NASSAU-ST., corner of Beekman-st., and will be inserted at the lowest cash rates.

ALL EMPLOYERS
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 48 THAV., near 4th-av., Germans, and Swedes will be found, Protestant and Catholic, City and country, Irish Protestant and Catholic, City, Lady's maids, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses; also, waiters and coachmen, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 348 AND 349 4th-av., will be found a large selection of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses; also, waiters and coachmen, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and seamstress; best references; City or country. Call at No. 323 Bowery, second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR COOK.—The English girl, Greenlit, arrived, can do chamber-work and waitress, the other wanted, will go together or separate. Apply at No. 69 4th-st., near Bowery, upper bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Two young girls, sisters, desire situations, one as nurse and plain sewing; good waiting; the other to take care of children and do sewing. Have good City references, can be seen for two days at No. 52 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; is a pattern. Family preferred; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 344 West 35th-st., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 256 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in washing, or as first-class nurse; short City references. Call at No. 203 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a girl who understands her work in all the branches; will give unexceptionable City references from last employer. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG maid and assist with the fine washing and ironing; good City references. Call in the store, No. 68 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A reliable girl, wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 21 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing, or to take care of growing children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, in a hotel; understands her work thoroughly; good references; can be seen at No. 130 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; understands her business; two years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOST COMPETENT chamber-maid; is very attentive; careful and very tidy; can go in a first-class family as very good servant. Apply at No. 621 6th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 147 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 548 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, wishes a situation as chamber-maid; understands her business; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 124 6th-av

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IXION—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. James W. Wallack and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—OUR WIFE—Miss Charlotte Thompson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Thos. Thomas.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

PUTNAM HALL.—CONCERT by the Swiss Bell-Players.

The New-York Times.
TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, without the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 7
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00
Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest price.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
Terms, cash in advance.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The increase in the circulation of the NEW-YORK TIMES, *in less than three months, has been* **15,260** *on the daily, and* **70,900** *on the weekly paper. Advertisers will find in these papers the best possible means of communicating with the most respectable classes in the community.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* asserts, and the *Tribune* copies the assertion, that though Gen. BANKS' brother was not removed, that in fact "the order for the removal of BANKS' brother was actually given on Monday morning of last week, as the subordinate to whom Collector ARTHUR gives instructions about said things can testify, but when it was found next day that the *Tribune* was going to make a fuss about it, it was withdrawn." We are authorized to say that this story is in form and fact what the *Tribune* would call a lie; that neither "on Monday morning of last week," nor at any other time, has an order been given to any one for the removal of Gen. BANKS' brother, nor has such a course ever been contemplated. Now give us another lie from the ever-ready falsehood-mill.

Not satisfied with abusing the wife and children of the President, the organs of the "Sage" are now taking a turn at his brothers-in-law. In this world it is generally considered enough for a man to be responsible for his own conduct—if we are all to be held responsible for our fathers-in-law or brothers-in-law a pretty time we shall have of it. The *Commercial Advertiser* puts the point very well to the editor of the *World*, who has a fancy for attacking other people's kinsfolk. One of the editors of the *World*, says the *Commercial*, has a habit of mistaking his friend's goods for his own, and pocketing them accordingly. Is then, the chief editor of the *World* to be denounced as a receiver of stolen goods? This is the *argumentum ad hominem*, and it ought to be enough for the *World*.

From a notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that a mass-meeting, under the auspices of the City Council of Political Reform, will be held in the Cooper Institute on the evening of Monday, 23d inst. The call is signed by WM. F. HAVEMEYER, JAMES M. HALSTEAD, GEORGE P. PUTNAM, and others, and the object of the meeting is to concentrate the work of all the local reform organizations into one grand effort to obtain for the City good municipal government, by making good nominations for the approaching election. It is unnecessary to point out the special necessity which at present exists for united and harmonious effort among all honest citizens, for the purpose of effecting radical and lasting reform in local affairs. The character of the Bench will, moreover, be greatly affected by the result of the November election, and the local Bar, as well as the public at large, have a vital interest in seeing that the important judicial offices falling vacant at the end of the year should be well filled. At a time when so many interests are apt to interfere with a thoroughly non-partisan effort to place our local affairs in honest and able keeping, an unusual degree of tact and circumspection is necessary in selecting candidates, and uniting all good citizens in that harmonious effort which alone can secure success. It would be matter for extreme regret to find various sections of Reformers running their own candidates for office. Such divided effort could only result to the profit of those corrupt elements in our local politics that are biding their time to clutch at power again. If this meeting can help to bring about a cordial union among Reformers of every class, with a view to a unanimous and sweeping vote on the right side, it will be one of the most important gatherings in the history of the City.

Is the word of a man who has been proved to have no sense of truth in his composition to be believed? Most people will say no. Now DANA, from whose paper the *Tribune* finds most of its materials for the canvass, has been over and over again shown to be a reckless slanderer. On Saturday a clear falsehood was brought home to him. He declared most solemnly that Secretary STANTON had made a certain statement to him. A letter from STANTON was produced directly contradicting that statement. One of these two men must have been guilty of an untruth—and we leave it to the public to decide whether the culprit was STANTON or DANA. Here is the case:

THE TRUTH.	THE LIE.
The merit [of the order] belongs wholly to Gen. Dix, and should be awarded to him.—*Stanton's Letter to Mr. Robert Bonner.*	The order was Stanton's—who "himself told us so."—*Charles A. Dana, after Stanton's Death.*

The Attacks Upon Gen. Hartranft.

The Greeley journalists are just now concentrating their calumnies on Gen. HARTRANFT, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Their object is plain. If they can defeat HARTRANFT in Pennsylvania, they can keep alive a spark of hope for November. To that end they are slandering with all their might. We regret to say they are aided by Ex-Senator BUCKALEW, Democratic candidate for Governor, who makes pretensions enough to be above such dirty work.

There is evidence in abundance that the charges against Gen. HARTRANFT are the fruit of a conspiracy between his political opponents and some of the sureties of the swindler EVANS, who endeavored to steal some three hundred thousand dollars from the State, and was pursued and exposed by HARTRANFT. Hon. THOMAS V. COOPER, member of the last Legislature of Pennsylvania, states that he was waited on by these persons during the Winter session, and asked to engage in a war on Gen. HARTRANFT'S reputation, to be waged with the identical charges now produced. In this precious business the plotters had already enlisted the New-York *Tribune*, the New-York *Sun*, some Pennsylvania papers, and one PAYNE, proprietor of a bogus medical college in Philadelphia, and one of EVANS' sureties.

The charges concocted by this collection of professional libelers and professional swindlers are, so far as they have yet come to light, six in number, and they are every one of them absolutely false, and must have been known to be so to those who published them. We shall go over them one by one:

1. It is charged that Gen. HARTRANFT is the candidate of a Ring denominated the Cameron Ring.

In answer to this, it is publicly stated by District-Attorney SWOOPE, of Pittsburg, that he was at a caucus in CAMERON'S room in Washington the week before the Pennsylvania State Convention, where it was decided that HARTRANFT'S nomination must be prevented; and that CAMERON immediately went to Harrisburg for that purpose, but was unable to accomplish it, because of the numerous instructions given to delegates to vote for HARTRANFT. This statement is borne out by the fact that well-known Cameron counties instructed their delegates to vote against HARTRANFT, and other well-known Anti-Cameron counties instructed their delegates to vote for him. Does this look like a Cameron Ring naming HARTRANFT? The charge is absurd.

2. It is charged that Gen. HARTRANFT was interested with EVANS in his frauds on the Treasury.

Mark how plain a tale shall put that down. EVANS was agent for the State to collect claims against the United States. He retained ten per cent. of the amount, or some $300,000, and claimed it as "commissions." HARTRANFT demanded the money for the State, and EVANS refused it. HARTRANFT then appealed to the Governor, who had appointed EVANS. The Governor did nothing. HARTRANFT, in connection with the State Treasurer, then consulted his private counsel as to how the money could be recovered, and commenced a civil suit against EVANS. EVANS fled from the State. HARTRANFT and the Treasurer then commenced a criminal suit, on a charge of larceny as a trustee. EVANS was brought back and brought to trial, and by a variance in the proceeding, caused by HARTRANFT'S lawyers being ill, EVANS was released, but the civil suit is still pending. Is this the way a man treats an accomplice in swindling? All these proceedings required the joint action of HARTRANFT and the State Treasurer. If HARTRANFT had simply done nothing, or contrived a technical disagreement with the Treasurer, EVANS would have been saved, and the case never could have got where full exposure was possible. That is what HARTRANFT would have done had he been dishonest. What he did do was the fearless act of an upright and faithful official.

3. But it is said Gen. HARTRANFT borrowed $7,000 of EVANS.

That transaction, when fully known, is no discredit to him. EVANS laid a trap for him. He urged the loan on HARTRANFT, and when the latter discovered EVANS' transactions with the Government's money, the loan was immediately paid with interest. EVANS endeavored to insinuate to him that the loan placed him under obligations. The answer was a check in full. This was the act of a man. It was not after the manner of DOOLITTLE, nor did it smack of the morals of FENTON. It was simple honesty.

4. It is charged that he used the money of the State, deposited with one YERKES, a Philadelphia broker, to speculate in stocks with.

How could he? He had no more control over those funds than the man who reads this. They were subject to the direction of the Treasurer solely. The only proof of this charge is an affidavit alleged to be signed by the broker YERKES. But this affidavit is a forgery, and it is not surprising that it first makes its appearance in public in the hands of the conspirators who are assaulting HARTRANFT'S character. HARTRANFT was concerned in a suit in bankruptcy to recover certain State funds in YERKES' hands. Would he have joined voluntarily in that suit, knowing it must bring to light all of YERKES' books, if he had been in danger of being compromised by their contents?

5. A similar charge is that he speculated with the bonds belonging to the sinking fund.

Mr. BUCKALEW, as Chairman of a Senate Committee, is responsible for a report that the bonds referred to are not negotiable. Gen. HARTRANFT is an able man, but we do not believe he could speculate in unnegotiable bonds. Moreover, he has not and has never had the custody of the bonds.

6. The last charge, and the one the organ of Mr. GREELEY is at most pains to harp on, is that HARTRANFT did not collect certain taxes on railroad freights, the inference being that he was bribed.

If he did not collect these taxes it was not his fault. He tried to collect them, and the railroad companies took the case into Court. The first decision was that the law, under which the taxes were levied, was unconstitutional. The Legislature then repealed the law. The only taxes that could be collected, therefore, were the back taxes levied while the law was in force. The suit to get these was carried into the Supreme Court of the State, and from there to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is in suspense.

These are all the calumnies up to date. Doubtless now that these are beaten down, others will be produced from the same factory. If they are not more substantial than these, it won't be worth while to grind them out. They *could not* be more malignant, more cruel, or manufactured by baser men for baser uses.

Hon. BENJ. H. BREWSTER, late Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and a man whose honor not even his political opponents have ever sought to discredit, gives his opinion of Gen. HARTRANFT thus:

"I was in constant intercourse with this gentleman, and never once—never once—did I see him walk one hair's breadth out of the right line of official or personal integrity. I say to you, upon my faith as a gentleman—*never once.*"

Pennsylvania will speak in the same sense in October.

A "Defense" of the Police Commissioners.

The *Tribune* puts out a feeble but extraordinary defense of the Police Commissioners, for their course in assigning election officers to places where they are entire strangers, so that they cannot tell whether an applicant for registration is a life-long resident or a repeater. It says:

"The Commissioners claim the right, under the law, to assign the appointees to such polling-places as they may deem proper, and have adopted, as a general rule, the assignment of inspectors to polling-places in districts where they do not reside. This, they contend, will contribute toward securing a fair canvass by preventing preconcerted collusion on the part of inspectors of either or both parties, and secure a trustworthy class of election officers for the lower wards."

We have admitted that the course is not against the letter of the law. It is rather extraordinary, however, for the Police Commissioners to say that they are appointing election officers whom they are afraid to trust, and whom they have to send away from home for fear they will conspire with their neighbors to commit frauds. We should think that that kind of men had better not be appointed at all. But the excuse is absurd. Many of the men who are being thus assigned to distant parts of the City are among our first citizens, men whom no one will dare to insinuate will commit a fraud. Nor is the other excuse any better, that the course is pursued to secure good officers in the lower Wards, for in most of the cases which have come to our notice, the assignment has not been to one of the lower Wards. In one case we find a most respectable citizen of the Ninth Ward, who knows every voter in his district, sent to the Twenty-second Ward, where he knows no one. The truth is that the whole proceeding is a trick to aid fraud and to cripple the Republicans. If those appointed accept their places, and go to parts of the City where they are of no earthly use, their services will be lost to the party in the district where they reside, and about a thousand Republicans will be deprived of an opportunity to vote. If they do not accept, then MANIERRE will appoint others whom he calls Republicans, who will do his dirty work and wink at frauds. To be prepared for this emergency, he has called upon each Police Captain to "scoop up" fifty names of persons who shall claim to be Republicans from whom to make the appointments. The conclusive answer to all excuses is that so far as we can learn, in no single case has a Democrat been sent out of his district.

We give fair warning that the plan will not work. We must have a fair election. The Republican Party will neither be cheated nor crippled. They will not be deceived by the fine words of any Police Commissioner. Republican or Democrat, and if the course adopted is persevered in, the one thing they will demand of the next Legislature is the instant removal of the Commissioners. We learn that we were right in holding MANIERRE responsible for this outrageous course. He went to the meeting of the Police Commissioners, announced that he was for DIX, and there being no other Commissioner present who was so, claimed the absolute right under the law to name the Republican officers, and it had to be allowed.

Abuse of the Republican Candidate for Governor.

We believe it may be safely said that the history of party controversy furnishes no parallel to the coarse abuse heaped upon Gen. DIX by the Greeleyites, and especially by their Democratic coadjutors. The most malignant of the journals engaged in this work of vulgar contumely are the Albany *Argus*, the organ of the Democratic Party of the State, and the Utica *Observer*, the representative of Mr. KERNAN, Gen. DIX'S competitor for the Gubernatorial chair.

The motives for these ebullitions of malignant hostility are, no doubt, Gen. DIX'S fidelity to the Government during the rebellion, and his agency, as a member of the Committee of Seventy in exposing the gang of plunderers with whom the *Argus* and the *Observer* are affiliated—the Tweeds, the Sweenys, the Halls and the Hoffmans.

The following are specimens of the personal vulgarity with which Gen. DIX is assailed by the *Argus*:

"The resuscitation of Gen. DIX in politics, under the auspices of THURLOW WEED, is an ill-odored close of a long life. The candle goes out with a brief glare of light, a smoke, and a stench."

"DIX is to catch Democratic votes!—as if you could bait a trap with such old moldy cheese as that."

Not satisfied with its own grossness, it copies into its columns the congenial vulgarity of other journals. The following, from the Chicago *Tribune*, is an example:

"And this old moral-coward Major-General of poppy-cock phrases," &c.

The *Argus*, edited by EDWIN CROSWELL as the representative of the Albany Regency, of which Gen. DIX was a member in association with SILAS WRIGHT, A. C. FLAGG and WILLIAM L. MARCY, was a high-minded journal, directed by men of ability, gentlemanly instincts, and acknowledged integrity. It fought the battles of the Democracy boldly, with manly frankness, sometimes, perhaps, in the heat of party controversy, with undue severity toward their political adversaries, but never with coarseness or personal abuse. Those who controlled it had too much respect for themselves, and too much regard for the character of their party, thus to degrade it. It has fallen into the hands of men now whose chief instruments of warfare are abuse and defamation, weapons which are true exponents of the coarseness of their own natures.

Mr. KERNAN'S organ, with less indecency than the *Argus*, surpasses it in the kindred work of defamation. Its sketch of Gen. DIX is false from beginning to end. One misrepresentation only we deem it of sufficient consequence to repel. It says:

"Gen. DIX accepted, as the price of his flattery, a service of silver from the Emperor, valued at seven thousand dollars. When he dines and wines the famous Committee of Seventy, he exhibits this gift with snobbish pride," &c., &c.

This whole statement is false. Gen. DIX never accepted a service of silver from the Emperor. After he had taken his leave of the Government of France and had left for England, preparatory to his embarkation for the United States, the Emperor sent him a pair of vases as specimens of the manufacture of Sèvres, which, as a private citizen he was at perfect liberty to accept, and which it would have been ungracious and boorish to have refused.

We greatly mistake the fairness and the right feeling of the people of this State, if the indecent and calumnious assaults of these journals on an eminent citizen, who has served the country ably and faithfully, are not rebuked at the November election by an augmented vote.

Kidnappers of the South Pacific.

A British man-of-war seems to have succeeded at last in taking a number of vessels, the crews of which have been engaged for a considerable time in kidnapping the natives of the Navigators, and other islands of the Polynesian group. About nine months ago, the first news of the outrages perpetrated by these scoundrels was brought to us by an American traveler, who has visited most of the islands in the South Pacific. According to his statement, the natives are captured by the most horrible devices. In the dead of night, the kidnappers leave their ships in squads of from thirty to forty, armed with rifles, swords and pistols, and having gained the shore, proceed cautiously to the huts of their intended victims. At a given signal from the leaders, brands are placed simultaneously upon the roofs, which, being constructed of the light wood of the bread-tree, take fire easily. The inmates start from their slumbers, and rush into the open air in such a state of alarm that the work of seizing and handcuffing them can be accomplished without much difficulty. Those who are not wholly prostrated by fear, sometimes make a show of resistance, which usually ends in the breaking of their skulls with clubs or gun-stocks. The women are driven to the boats like so many sheep, and are treated in a shocking manner when they reach the vessels of their captors.

The foregoing information having come in a few months after the massacre of the white residents of Tanna, was all the more interesting, showing as it did that the natives had been driven to extremes by the cruelties practiced upon them. Among the whites who lost their lives in this way was a well-known Englishman, and it was because of his death that the British Government ordered their men-of-war to cruise in the South Pacific. During the past three or four years, the kidnappers have been enabled to pursue their calling without fear of arrest. The islanders seized by them have been conveyed, for the most part, to Queensland, where they have been apprenticed, as are the coolies in Cuba, and compelled to labor on plantations. The cotton planters of Fiji and Tahiti have also received a share of the captives, on terms similarly cruel.

The visitors to the islands in the South Pacific down to 1868 have been unanimous in praising the kindness, generosity and hospitality of the natives, who have always shown a disposition to give more than double the value of articles exchanged with trading ships. Since the kidnappers commenced operations, they have found it necessary to be constantly on the alert for the enemy. White men are all considered bad, and the consequence is that they have frequently been murdered in cold blood. The missionaries, with their wives and children, have been the real sufferers through the action of the kidnappers. Many of them have been unable to save their lives from the vengeance of the natives, most of whom are apt to date their misfortunes from the day of their entry into the Christian Church. In short, the efforts of years have been destroyed, and, from present appearances, the confidence formerly reposed in the white teachers by the islanders is not likely to be soon restored.

It is to be regretted that the British Government did not send men-of-war to drive off the kidnappers before they succeeded in doing so much injury. However, now that the chase after them has been begun in good earnest, it is to be hoped that there may be no relaxation until they have all been either hung or sentenced to long periods of imprisonment.

The Greeleyite Slanderers.

The supporters of GREELEY increase in impudence, if not in wisdom. They spend about twelve hours in every twenty-four hatching slanders, but as they have been seized by the collar and well shaken a good many times, they have now hit upon a new dodge. It is to declare that the refutation of any of their libels "won't do." Thus DANA, of the *Sun*, has invented some cock-and-bull story about Mr. DAWES, Speaker BLAINE, Senator WILSON, and other gentlemen of the highest character, having been bribed to support the Credit Mobilier project by a free gift of shares. Instantly this lie—for it is a mere lie from beginning to end—was taken up by GREELEY'S successor at the *Tribune* office. This parasite of DANA'S is so far worse than DANA, inasmuch that he goes about lecturing on the decencies of journalism, while being himself a professional defamer. The *Tribune*, under his "management," is chiefly a dredging-machine for the mud mixed by the *Sun*.

Well, this Oakes Ames stuff has been denied by Speaker BLAINE, Senator WILSON, Gen. GARFIELD and Mr. DAWES. In our opinion, a denial was totally unnecessary, for surely the personal character of the four gentlemen we have named stands very much higher in the community than the characters of CHARLES A. DANA or GREELEY'S "managing editor"—both of whom are slanderers by trade. Is the word of every disreputable Bohemian to be deemed sufficient to blacken the characters of men who have been many years in public life, and whose reputations are without a stain? This particular accusation imputed the basest misconduct and breach of honor to men who are well known to be pure. And who were the accusers? Two habitual libelers—DANA and GREELEY'S managing editor.

As we have said, the charges have been met in this manner:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator WILSON arrived here this morning, and will leave to-morrow for Pittsburg, to attend the Soldiers' Convention. His attention having been called to the story that he had received a number of shares in the Credit Mobilier, he authorized a full and absolute denial of the entire charge in each and every particular. From neither OAKES AMES, nor any other person, did he obtain the slightest interest in that enterprise, and the allegation that he did is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He desires the fullest and most complete contradiction of the entire allegation as without the slightest foundation in fact; and he asserts further, that he has never owned a bond or a share of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or in any other railroad or corporation that has been before Congress during all the years in which he has been a Senator."

FITCHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.

MY DEAR BOGERS: I thank you for denouncing as a false libel the charge of the New-York *Sun*, so far as I am concerned. Neither OAKES AMES, nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the "Credit Mobilier," or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of, with my own money, earned with my own labor.

Truly yours, H. L. DAWES.

These are specimens of the denials. We should hope that the common sense of most men in the country would render these denials wholly superfluous—but there they are. And now what do the slanderers say? They have the ineffable impudence to cry out that these contradictions are not enough. "Gentlemen!" says GREELEY'S hack, with a weak imitation of his master's style, (the ass in the lion's skin with a vengeance!) "Gentlemen! this will not do." The word of DAWES, WILSON, GARFIELD and BLAINE is not to be taken against the evidence of DANA and his equally unscrupulous confederate. The accused persons must demand an investigation, says the latter. Was there ever such insolence? A vagabond accuses an eminent public man of being a thief, his charge is disproved, and then the vagabond coolly says that the accused must demand a trial or he cannot be vindicated. Certainly the trade of slander is being brought to a pretty pitch under the management of these Greeleyites.

The public will observe this—the Greeley faction has no principles and no party. It has nothing but slander to trade upon. See how many of its inventions we have disposed of during the last few months. The Murphy cottage story is one of them—conclusively answered, and yet it was coolly repeated in yesterday's *Tribune*. Can it be possible that any portion of the public believe the calumnies invented by DANA and his Bohemian friends? May we not confidently depend upon the sense of justice of our people to refuse to accept the slanders leveled at our best public men by GREELEY'S unscrupulous rowdies and hacks?

MINOR TOPICS.

No one who wishes to get at the real significance of this canvass, should neglect to read the powerful speech of Judge STALLO, delivered at St. Louis last evening. Judge STALLO was one of the earliest and most earnest in the original Cincinnati movement. After giving a striking account of the betrayal and perversion of that movement, he says:

"Democracy has been stripped of all principle; Republicanism has been voided of all moral sense, and material has thus been gained for the organization of a party which now claims the right to bear aloft the standard of enlarged reform! Is it so to be wondered at that the worst men of both parties at once, as if by magic, rose to prominence in this new organization; that the Sam Woods appear as the Vice-Presidents of the Greeley reinstatement meetings, and the John Cochranes as the diplomatic agents of the "reform" nominee for the Presidency at the Greeley Conventions?"

The pleasure with which people learned that a ruffian named WELLINGTON had been shot in a drunken brawl in a concert-saloon in Broadway, the other night, was marred by the fact that Mr. WILLIAM VARLEY, otherwise known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," who was the companion of the wounded man, escaped without injury. It is saddening to reflect how often Mr. VARLEY has been in danger of his life and has not been injured. His friends—one villainous and less dangerous brutes—have frequently been stabbed and shot, but "Reddy" seems to bear a charmed life. It was merely the bad fortune of the shooter of WELLINGTON that his ballet struck the latter scoundrel and not "Reddy," his comrade, for when he discharged his pistol he aimed at WELLINGTON, not by choice, but merely because he happened to be the nearest available mark. Let us hope that he will have better luck next time, and that instead of throwing away bullets upon minor ruffians, he will earn the gratitude of the community by ridding it of "Reddy."

There is a general revolt against the tyranny of DODD'S Transfer Company, and there is good reason to hope that when loss of customs and sharp reproof shall have brought DODD and his kind to their senses, we shall see a reform in their method of conducting their business. While DODD is thus meeting with his deserts, it is proper that the misdeeds of other persons connected with the express business should be denounced. There are certain railroad and steamboat lines, the servants of which make it a regular practice to steal trunk straps. A new and serviceable strap is almost certain to disappear in the course of a journey, while baggage-masters and express agents on lines where these "accidents" occur, are always provided with a large supply of straps which they are anxious to sell. An example must be made of some of these fellows, or it will no longer be worth while to secure trunks with straps that are certain to be stolen.

The vitality of lies is something astounding. There is the current fiction known as the "Connecticut Blue laws." These so-called laws are purely fictitious. They were written and published as a satire on the people of Connecticut, and were absolutely without any other foundation than the brain of the practical joker who drew them up. The fact that they never were enacted, and never were meant to be, has been proved scores and scores of times, and yet a week seldom passes without some allusion to them by men who either believe, or affect to believe, them genuine. No longer ago than Sunday last, a Catholic clergymen of this City preached a sermon in which he quoted from these Blue laws to prove the intolerance of the early settlers of Connecticut. Doubtless he believes them to be a part of the Connecticut statute book. He might better have quoted *Knickerbocker's New-York* as a veracious history, since the latter does contain a little truth, while the "Blue laws" are fictitious from beginning to end.

We trust the American Health Association will prove worthy of its title, and of the formidable list of Committees to which the leading subjects which it undertakes to investigate have been referred. There is a vast unoccupied field awaiting the action of such a society, and the many eminent names which appear among its members must secure, under a proper organization, the obtaining of some very valuable results. Sanitary science, considered either in its statistical or other aspects, is but in its infancy among us, and there is certainly nothing more systematically neglected in our great cities than the most rudimentary and obvious of sanitary laws. We hope that the Association will direct its attention to the educating of public sentiment as well as to the furnishing of scientific data.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music.

THE FIRST MARIO-PATTI CONCERT.

New-York has again heard Mario and Carlotta-Patti, and our concert season of 1871-2 has opened with uncommon brilliancy. All of Mr. Strakosch's excellent arrangements were carried out last night with taste and discretion, and a remarkable assemblage of connoisseurs, and the general public testified their delight with a concert embracing memorable features of attraction. Mlle. Carlotta Patti, to whose advance in breadth of style and sympathetic development we shall bear cordial witness, will forgive us for speaking first of an artist, who, styled by some contemporaries a "veteran," proved at Steinway Hall last night how much he retains of youthful passion and buoyancy, and how much he has added to them of that finish and elegance attainable only by masters of the first rank who have enjoyed the widest experience.

Somebody very properly said the other day that, in an age which brought forth Von Moltkes and Palmerstons, it is silly as well as brutal to speak of advanced years as a disqualification for public functions, or, in general, for intellectual achievement. The rebuke called forth by an ill-mannered slur on Gen. DIX, was timely and well deserved. Irreverence for age is said to be a national characteristic, and apart from the fact that average longevity is on the increase, it is wise to reflect now and then, how far that irreverence, joined by other follies, actually disqualifies youth for work which youth assumes to be impracticable for age. At all events, when, in our own immediate community, we see such men as Mr. Bryant and Commodore Vanderbilt, filling their very different but highly exacting spheres not only with unabated activity, but with a wisdom and precision unsurpassed by them in earlier days, it is becoming to admit that sagacity is not confined to the young, and that the red men, our predecessors, were not so far wrong when they did honor to gray hairs, and put those who wore them highest at the council board.

It is plain that what may be true here as regards politics or philosophy must be only partly true of art—of art, that is, which demands physical effort for its expression. And yet it is a grave question whether an artist like Signor Mario—who, we need scarcely say, is much younger than either of the distinguished men we have named—may not teach more, and even give a loftier and more refined pleasure in what is called the decadence of his powers, than he ever did before. Of course his voice has lost the splendid vigor, the passionate warmth, the glorious fullness and evenness of tone that distinguished it a generation ago. We do not now hear what Paris heard with amazement and admiration in 1838, when Meyerbeer's opera was graced by his *Robert*, and the "Tot que j'aime" found echo over half Europe. But it is a question whether the mellowed taste, the exquisite appreciation of means and ends, the thoroughness and grace of a perfected school, do not more than make amends to cultivated ears for the loss of the mere material. It seemed to us that the audience of last night, despite the comparatively disappointment of Signor Mario's first song, thought so. That night, Steinway Hall was crowded—might have long ago been expected. Early as it is in the season, the enterprise Mr. Strakosch has heaped together, and the public confidence in his taste and good will, secured no less. And that Signor Mario should be cordially and even enthusiastically welcomed is needed no prophet to foretell. It was the manner, however, in which the great tenor's work for the night was, on the whole, listened to and received that suggests the idea we have expressed, and which, otherwise conveyed, is that a New-York audience did itself last night the honor to find as much in Signor Mario to admire, if it did not in truth find more in him to admire than ever. The following is the advertised programme of the evening:

PART I.

1. Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
ORCHESTRA.
2. Duet, from "Il Italiana in Algieri" ..... Rossini
Miss CARY and Signor BONCONI.
3. Song, "Concerto in G Minor" ..... Mendelssohn
Mlle. TERESA CARRENO.
With Orchestral Accompaniment.
4. Rondo, "Amina Fantasia, from "Linda di Lammermoor" ..... Thomas
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI.
5. Violin Solo, "Fantasia on Hungarian Airs" ..... Ernst
Mons. SAURET.
6. Quintette, from "Un Ballo in Maschera, M. Verdi
Mlles. CARLOTTA PATTI, CARY; Signor MARIO, Signor BONCONI and M. G. GOTTSCHALK.

PART II.

1. Polka, "Pizzicato" ..... Strauss
ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria, "Le Calunnie, from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" ..... Rossini
Signor BONCONI.
3. Romanza, "Spirto Gentil," from "La Fa-vorita" ..... Donizetti
Signor MARIO.
4. Variations di Bravura ..... Proch
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI.
5. Romanza, from "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
6. Piano Solo, Grand Fantasia on Themes from Gounod's "Faust" ..... Liszt
Mlle. TERESA CARRENO.
7. Cavatina, from "Martha" ..... Flotow
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI and CARY, Signori MARIO and BONCONI.
8. March ..... Strauss
ORCHESTRA.

It must be owned that Signor Mario was by no means himself, vocally speaking, in the quintet from "Il Ballo." He seemed to be laboring under nervousness, and the sudden cold of the past day or two undoubtedly troubled his throat. In "Spirto Gentil," however, he fairly captivated his audience, and showed unmistakably what is yet to be expected of him when in good form. Mlle. Patti was greeted with lively enthusiasm, and quite loaded down with flowers. In response to the unappeasable demands of the audience, she sang a popular Scotch ballad after her opening "Ah fon gi'meens," and renewed her triumph with similar effect in the selection from Proch that followed. We scarcely think Mlle. Patti was at her best, however, and look to see her still better hereafter. Miss Cary and Signor Bonconi—how oddly it must strike the famous duetto to be once more singing on these Western shores with his old artistic companion!—gratified their public, and Mlle. Teresa Carreno, of whose playing we shall try to speak more at detail at an early day, provoked genuine enthusiasm. Not less should be said of the young violinist, M. Sauret, who bids fair to become a great artist. The orchestra of the occasion was firm, even, and well balanced, and, in short, nothing was wanting that could be expected to give the charm of completeness to the evening. The next concert is advertised for Wednesday, when a programme of still greater brilliancy is looked for. We congratulate Mr. Strakosch upon the signal success of his initial effort in an arduous and creditable undertaking, and trust the prosperity of this occasion will attend him throughout his season.

Abandoning Greeley.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, of Friday last, contains the subjoined extract from a letter lately received by a young man residing in that city from his father, who is a resident of Delaware County, in this State: "* * * "Regarding the opposite views which we have entertained upon the political issues of the campaign, I am most happy to confess that they are as an end. I have been a Liberal Republican, but it has been but a trance condition into which the mesmeric influences of the *Tribune* had placed me. I hope you will take into consideration all the circumstances by which we Republicans here were surrounded. We had taken the *Tribune* for years, and had come to look upon it as the organ of the Republican Party, and, when slowly and smoothly, it began to pave the way for a departure, we followed. Fully believing that a change in the Administration was desirable, I do not think that the *Tribune* alone could have led so many but for the fact that several of our ex-legislators and Congressmen were loud in their demonstrations favoring the Cincinnati movement, and still louder in their denunciations of the Administration. As these had been men of influence, we were inclined to listen to their seemingly plausible arguments. It was charged that they were soreheads, and I must acknowledge that we were aware of the fact that many of them had been disappointed. But when they protested that they were totally disinterested in the distribution of public positions and declared they would not accept any position, but that they were working solely for the benefit of the country, we gave them the credit of earnestness and the benefit of the doubt. After the Baltimore indorsement the country was flooded with speakers, and there was an apparent wonderful enthusiasm, we really began to think that the people had arisen, and that the swell of patriotism would sweep the country. But we have changed our minds. We now plainly see that Greeley has attempted to betray us, and that the Democracy are insincere, that they have not become Republicans, but that they are, only through the perfidy and over-vaulting ambition of Greeley, seeking to purchase power by a hypocritical profession of having abandoned their old principles. Since you sent me the New-York TIMES I have gotten up a club of fifty for it, mostly where the *Tribune* was taken. The coalition meetings which were so largely attended by both parties at first have dwindled to less than half, nearly all the Republicans have forsaken them and many of the Democrats declare they will not sell out to Greeley. The straight Republicans which it seemed at first would be swallowed up are now fully organized, nearly all the Liberals have returned to their allegiance, and now we far outnumber the Greeleyites, and feel much more at home. Since I received your last letter, there has been a Convention, and those politicians who were so earnest for the liberties of the country when they first attempted to lead us have nearly all quarreled for office, the rank and file have all deserted them, and with the little hesitance they can get from the Democracy they will be elected to remain at home. There is a vast reaction all over the country, and we shall carry it by our usual majority. I laughed when you wrote that Grant would carry the State, but I am confident of it now."

Not a "Personal Paper."

The *Pennsylvania Monthly*, an excellent magazine of Philadelphia, doubtless well known to many of our readers, makes the following very just remarks concerning the New-York *Nation*:

"The current political campaign bids fair to prove the most intensely personal in our annals, with the possible exception of 1860. The two candidates are both so well known, and one of them has spent so many years in the freest expression of his views about persons and principles, and the old party lines of division have been so broken up by recent movements, that the fair battle is given to the men of small calibre and of wasted disposition, who abound in all quarters of our politics. We fear that we must class the *Nation* among the very worst of these offenders. The friends of that weekly looked to it for the beginning of a great revolution in the newspaper world in this very respect, but the animus it displays, at present, is of the worst. We gather from all its expressions, paragraphs and article alike, that while it almost despises one candidate, it hates the other most fervently. When the *Nation* was started, it was spoken of as likely to occupy the place held by the *Spectator* in England, but it has really come to occupy just the opposite one. The *Spectator* is the great anti-cynical organ—the paper that tries to discern good everywhere, in friend and opponent alike. Hence the exceeding weight and force of its denunciations, when it does denounce, which is not often. The *Nation* is studiously destroying its moral weight by every successive issue. It actually looks upon the present struggle with less humor, and less of the insight that is born of fairness, than does the New-York *Herald*. It may soon take for its motto the explosion of the old grammarian of Renaissance times: 'May God confound your theory of the irregular verb!'

PROSECUTION OF THE RING.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglas—Secret History of the Ring.

Much interest has been manifested lately in the fate of, or, in other words, the civil suits and criminal prosecution of the Ring thieves was to be pushed further or abandoned. An inquiry was instituted yesterday, and it was ascertained at the office of Attorney-General Barlow that a conference of counsel engaged in the prosecution of our Municipal offenders had been arranged by Mr. Barlow about two weeks ago, to take place in Albany. Mr. Barlow, it was stated by his law partner, was now on a vacation. Inquiring at the office of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, Mr. Stoutenburgh stated that Mr. Peckham had just left the City for Albany to confer upon this subject with Messrs. Tremain and Barlow. The prosecution would undoubtedly, he said, be pushed vigorously, and there was much hope that the criminals would be eventually punished. Mr. Charles O'Conor frequently consulted with the counsel for the prosecution, and had apparently not abated a jot of interest in the proceedings instituted.

The truth of the story now going the rounds of the papers, that a memorandum-book containing the late County Auditor Watson containing facts not hitherto divulged, had been found and was now deposited with a Broadway Safe Deposit Company, was also inquired into. The story was very generally discredited, and a diligent search failed to elicit any reliable information as to the existence of this important book. One of the most intimate friends of Ex-Controller Connolly, and one who would be the most likely to know of such evidence of this nature existing, disclaimed all knowledge of the book. He was inclined to treat the story as a fiction. Other friends of Connolly expressed the same views.

Vague rumors of written disclosures left by Watson have been floating around the City since his death, and have more than once afforded food for sensational writers.

The peculiar circumstances attending the death of this agent of the Ring have given credence to these stories. It will be remembered that he was thrown from his sleigh by its collision with another on the corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, he was struck in the forehead and lingered on insensible for many hours, until his death at 5 o'clock P. M., Jan. 20, the day of the accident.

The news of the catastrophe was soon carried to the Ring, and the dying man was immediately surrounded by its members and followers. County Clerk Charles S. Lowe and Police Justice McQuade were the principal watchers at his bedside. The sick chamber was taken possession of by Ahern, a reputed friend, and no one was allowed to approach the dying man's couch but creatures of the swindlers. They also slept and drank in his house until his death, and George W. Roome, keeper of the City Hall, was appointed a sentry to guard the dwelling. Charles Lowe was the person selected to watch the man who held such fearfully secrets until the breath had left his body. Whatever Watson said (if anything) at that time is believed to be locked in Lowe's bosom, and if any evidence was left behind, it is believed that nobody but Lowe knows the whereabouts of it.

It is a favorite saying among the followers of the Ring, that "Jim Watson and Connolly were the only stalky men in the Ring frauds, and that Boss Tweed, Sweeny and Hall are innocent; that they only seem guilty by implication with Watson." From the disclosures published and subsequent proof brought forward, nobody not formerly connected with the Ring but are convinced that Watson was simply the tool of his masters. Lowe, who was called to be the repository of Watson before his death, was made the administrator of his estate, and Watson's family are known to be now without the possession of any such an amount of wealth as was credited to the deceased when living. A mysterious person, nearly every one says, professed to have in his or her possession memoranda which purported to be a collection of facts damaging to the Ring, and many who had business with it. The evidence thus offered was not taken up by any one party, and its value is unknown at present. One thing is certain, and that is, the materials for a secret history of the Ring, never published, exist, and would reveal many romantic and scandalous phases, which would be read with great interest. The history referred to is not, however, contained in an autemortem exposure of Watson.

A Delegation of Tax-Payers Calling on Controller Green—The Office of Tax Commissioner.

A delegation, from the House-owners' Associations of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, consisting of Ferdinand Froud, Chairman, George Steinbecker, Henry Bauer and Lawrence Kerchof, waited upon Controller Green, yesterday, and presented a memorial requesting the appointment of another Tax Commissioner in addition to those already in office. The memorial set forth that there was a great inequality in the taxation of property, favorable to the influential citizens, and suggested that the appointment of an honest, competent man to the Tax office might remedy the existing evils. Controller Green, in reply to the delegation, stated it was not his purpose to saddle the City Treasury with an additional salary of $10,000 a year for a Commissioner, unless it was necessary to the welfare of the citizens of the City. He considered the salaries of officials in the Tax office, as well as every other Department of the City Government, as exorbitant, and he trusted that the next Legislature would remedy this grievance as well as some others which still existed. He would not make any political appointments, and would place men in positions only who performed proper service for the money received. He was desirous to meet the wishes of the delegation, and if he could find the proper person for the office, he would not hesitate to appoint him. In the meantime, he would give the matter his consideration. The delegation then withdrew.

Probable Homicide at Elizabeth, N. J.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning, John Fagen, Chauncey Clum, Edward Connolly, Peter McGurgan, Adam Camming and Patrick Kinnary entered Thomas Lane's saloon, corner of Second-avenue and High-street, Elizabeth, and called for drinks. A row ensued. Fagen applied an opprobrious epithet to McGurgan and knocked the glass out of his hand, at the same time striking him in the face. McGurgan picked up his glass and threw it at his assailant, but striking the proprietor, Lane, in the head. Lane then put the crowd out and closed the saloon. McGurgan started to go home, but was intercepted by Connolly, but was restrained by Clum and Connolly. In the struggle with Fagen, all three of the men fell on the sidewalk, and rolled therefrom into the gutter. Fagen freed himself from the grasp of his companions, and running into the middle of the street, drew a pistol and revolver. Connolly ran to the doorway of the saloon, and tried to get inside. Clum remained standing on the sidewalk. Fagen looked around a moment to ascertain their whereabouts, and when he discovered Connolly he presented the pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Connolly's hip. He then fired to Clum, and exclaim "Here, Clum, is one for you," shot him in the abdomen.

Clum's ante-mortem examination was taken yesterday morning. He is not likely to survive. Connolly's injuries are not serious. Fagen made no attempt to escape. He was arrested by Officer Dugrez, and taken before Justice Hopes, who committed him to await the result of Clum's injuries. The prisoner is foreman of Engine-Company No. 8 at Elizabeth.

Rescue.

The Supreme Council of Thirty-third Degree of Masons, A. and A. Rite, for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at Kane Lodge Rooms, No. 694 Broadway, and continue in session four days; delegates will be present from all the States of the Union. To-morrow evening (Wednesday) the twenty-fourth degree (Prince of the Tabernacle) will be worked in form at Irving Hall by Amon's Grade Consistory of this City, Chas. T. McClenachan, Sovereign Commander. A very pleasing entertainment, consisting of music, &c., with an address by Edward H. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master of Freemasons of this State, was given last evening at the rooms of Concord Lodge No. 82, E. B. McIntosh, Master of Mt. Moriah, in the corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. The gathering was the first of a series preparatory to the grand Masonic Fair which is to be held this Winter in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

The Book Trade-Sales—Fifth Day.

There was a large attendance, yesterday and last evening, at the auction rooms of George A. Leavitt & Co., and had any others but those in the trade been allowed to buy, the book-lover might have secured many a bargain. Except the sermons of Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, of this City, the books disposed of were all imported, embracing the catalogues of Henry G. Bohn, of London, and Henry Sotheran & Co., of the same London. The bidding was spirited, but some of the prices were very low. Schelle's "Spectrum Analysis," one volume, 8vo, cloth, extra, with colored plates, was sold for $4 75; Bauer's "Genesis of Force," one imperial folio volume, half morocco, with elegant colored plates, sold for $22; the "Book of British Ballads," imperial 8vo, profusely illustrated, for $6; Brockedon's "Passes of the Alps," two volumes, quarto, half morocco, with 100 engravings, for $16 50 per volume; Carter's "Ancient Architecture of England," royal folio, half morocco, with 105 engravings, for $26 50; and Cresswell's "Picture Gallery," royal quarto, half morocco, with ninety prints, for $10 50. Of Sotheran & Co.'s large and valuable consignment, Sole's Miscellaneous Works, in the original Latin, accompanied by a new translation of his historical works, with life, six volumes, half antique calf, sold for $9 a volume; Butler's Analogy, elegantly printed in cloth, sold for $4 50; Percy's Ballads, edited by S. C. Hall, a handsome edition, elaborately illustrated on every page, morocco extra, sold very cheaply at $6; a handsomely illustrated edition of Beranger's songs sold for $6; a Bible and Apocrypha, in the earliest English versions, from the Lyon printers, by John Wycliffe and the Reformers, edited by Rev. J. Forshall and Sir Frederick Madden, with more than four volumes, sold for $6 a volume; the editors of this work spent twenty-two years of hard labor in collating it; a handsome French edition of Beranger's complete works, in five volumes, sold for $1 each; Baconiana, entire, works, in Latin and English, seven volumes, calf gilt, was knocked down at $9 a volume; Chorley's Modern German Music, in two volumes, $1 12 each; Caxton's Statutes, the statutes of Henry VII., reproduced in fac-simile from the very rare original, sold for $9 75. The sale today will include the stock of several New-York and Boston publishers.

Charles B. Orvis and His Associates—Alleged Extensive Swindling Operations.

There was no application made, yesterday, to liberate Charles B. Orvis on bail, the papers in the case, if not, had not then reached the District Attorney. A TIMES reporter discovered another transaction in which Orvis is very seriously involved. About a year ago, Orvis borrowed from a member of a Cortlandt-street firm the sum of $14, and as an equivalent for payment of the debt, offered to sell the firm's draft for $200 discounted. He took the note, for that amount, which has only accounted for $806. Shortly afterward he approached the same merchant and coolly asked him for the loan of $150, which he wanted for a friend of his, Capt. T. E. Hallock, who was going to Washington. A ten days' draft for $150 was handed by Orvis, who promised to see it paid at maturity. It was not provided for, of course, and upon being pressed for the money, Orvis gave a check for the same amount, dated Jan. 4, 1872, on M. M. Broadwell & Co., bankers. When the check was presented for payment, the answer came, it turned was "no effects." Broadwell & Co. then had offices under the Park Bank, but on inquiry being made as to their character and standing no definite or satisfactory answer was given. Another check for $75, drawn by Orvis on the same "bank," in favor of the same firm, has not been paid. While the reporter was yesterday in a store on Maiden-lane he found no less than four of the victims of this gang of swindlers, but at present they decline to give the particulars of how they have been duped.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the Sunday issue of the TIMES that my name is associated with various parties of the style and name of Bushnell & Co., and various other firms which are pronounced in each article to be swindlers, &c. I deny entirely having had any business transactions of any kind whatever with any of the parties named in the articles. The man Orlis is unknown to me, and I have never, in distress for times past, on that account only, but I totally and emphatically deny having had any business of any sort or kind with him or with any of the men associated with him. And I further deny having ever used the name of "Thomas" as an alias.

THOMAS E. HALLECK.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 16, 1872.

Personal.

Judge S. W. Johnson, of Kansas; Judge D. B. St. John, of Newburg; Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; Hon. Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, Ex-Secretary of State, and Hon. J. Rose Brown, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Horace Porter, of New-Jersey, and Gen. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. J. K. Barnes, of the United States Army, and Gen. A. S. Divem, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, of Washington, is at the Irving House. Gov. T. E. Randolph, of New-Jersey, E. S. Robinson, of England, and Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Virginia, are at the New-York Hotel. A. N. Ramsdell, President of the Northern and New-Haven Railroad of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. G. G. Meade, of the United States Army; Major B. R. Robinson, of Georgia; Lieut. Col. Medley, of the British Army, and Hon. Samuel Norment, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Cloud, of Georgia, is at the St. Cloud Hotel. Dr. John S. Fish, of the United States Army, and Dr. Wendell, of Lima, Peru, are at the Westminster Hotel. Capt. Tilton, of the steamer City of Brooklyn, and Major Castin, of West Point, are at the Everett House. Hon. E. M. Madden, of Middletown, is at the St. James Hotel.

Accidents Yesterday.

Goitlieb Schuler, of No. 149 Rivington-street, while at work on a new building, at No. 238 East Broadway, yesterday, fell from the third floor to the cellar, and fractured his leg. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A case of dry-goods fell upon Lawrence Mulligan, of No. 149 Cherry-street, while he was at work at Pier No. 36 East River, yesterday, breaking his leg and necessitating his removal to Bellevue.

Godfrey Gerringer, of Seventy-eighth-street and Third-avenue, fell from a car on that avenue, yesterday, at the corner of Seventy-fourth-street. The wheel passed over his leg, crushing it terribly. His friends took him to the German Hospital.

By the falling of a crate of glass, yesterday, at No. 51 Warren-street, John Kennedy, of No. 373 Greenwich-street, had his leg broken, and was removed to the Park Hospital.

Mrs. Rosanna Gorman, an old woman living at No. 656 Second-avenue, fell on the sidewalk, at Thirty-third-street, yesterday, breaking her left leg. She was sent home.

Suspected Murder at Newark.

Yesterday morning the body of Charles Coyle, who disappeared from his place of residence in Colden-street, was found in the Morris Canal. The body was only partially clothed, the pantaloons, in which he had carried his money when last seen, having been stripped from him. The marks upon the head and lower limbs gave ground for strong suspicion that there had been foul play. The right leg had been broken, and the face and head had been badly cut. Mrs. Everton, a colored woman, residing in Hedge's alley, stated that she had found a coat stained with blood near her house on Sunday morning. Coyle had $27 in his possession. An inquest has been ordered by Dr. Dodd, and a post-mortem examination was held yesterday.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County.

The annual reception of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, which took place, last night, in the Floral Hall, on the Fair Grounds, West White Plains, proved a decided success. Cirafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, also the New-York Juvenile Asylum Cornet Band of twenty-one pieces, under the leadership of W. H. Rice, were present, and furnished the music for the occasion. Today will be devoted to the reception of the productions of the farm, garden and work-shop for exhibition. To-morrow, the annual addresses will be delivered, and the show commences with a grand display of handsome babies.

The Brooklyn Board of Health.

The Board of Health yesterday notified the City Council that Edward Clark had failed to comply with his contract for removing offal from the streets of Brooklyn, and recommended the Council to revoke Clark's contract, and instruct the Corporation Counsel to commence suit against him for such failure. The Mayor was also directed to give said contract to Geo. F. Swift until Oct. 1, for $40 per diem. The Council passed a resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Health.

The Cannstadt Volksfest.

The first day of the Cannstadt Volksfest, given under the auspices of the Cannstadt Volksfest Association, at Jones' Wood, was yesterday largely attended by the resident Suavians, and it is estimated that about 2,000 persons visited the festival grounds. Today some 20,000 persons are expected to visit Jones' Wood. The programme of yesterday's festivities included a ballet divertissement, in which figured twenty-eight girls in Suavian peasant costume. Later, the farce of the "Seven Suavians Hunting a Hare," was performed. The festivities closed with dancing at the Belvedere.

Police Court Changes.

Major William J. A. McGrath, who for the past twelve years has occupied the position of Chief Clerk in the Tombs Police Court, was removed yesterday by Justice Dowling, and Mr. James Finley appointed in his place. Mr. Finley was for fifteen years clerk in the Tombs Prison, and has been clerk in the Police Court since 1867. Mr. Robert H. Reary, of the Court of Special Sessions, was appointed in Mr. Finley's place.

Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs as recorded by Scanlon & Warker:

Temperature	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	62	68	65	64
Stand of barom. in inch.	29.87	29.92	"	30.00

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's Gun-store, No. 9 Park-row: 1 A. M., 56°; 6 A. M., 56°; 9 A. M., 59°; 12 M., 61½°; 3 P. M., 69½°; 6 P. M., 64°; 9 P. M., 60°; 12 P. M., 59°. Average temperature yesterday, 59½°.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Suit to Repeal the Charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad—Contested Decision—The Civil Service—Capt. Hitchie, of the Meccanzin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—A suit was entered today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, by District-Attorney Fisher, for the repeal of the charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, on the ground that the Company has in various ways violated its charter.

ENTRY OF GOODS UNDER ACT OF JUNE 6.

Doubts having arisen as to the right to entry under the tariff of June 6, 1872, of goods for warehouse on the 1st of August, the matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who expresses the opinion that goods in port, not landed or entered prior to Aug. 1, are not entitled to entry under the act of June 6, 1872. The Treasury Department has directed the Collectors of Customs to conform their action thereto.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Examining Board for the promotion of clerkships in the revenue marine service, met today, at the rooms of the Civil Service Examining Board, and examined several candidates.

THE MOCCASIN AND THE METIS.

The Treasury Department has written a letter commending Capt. David Ritchie and the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Moccasin, for their conduct at the time of the Metis disaster.

NAVAL CADET ENGINEER CORPS.

The examination of applicants for admission to the Cadet Engineer Corps at the Naval Academy commenced this morning, and will be continued till the 25th inst. Over fifty boys have received permits to appear for examination, and from this number fifteen of the most meritorious will be selected for appointment to the class.

THE TENNESSEE KUKLUX.

A Colored Man Shot Dead by a Masked Party.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Henry Miller, a colored man living at Christiana, Rutherford County, had recently lived with a white woman as the reputed husband of the latter. The circumstance created considerable ill-feeling in the locality, and on Sunday morning a party of masked men went to Miller's house and when the latter attempted to escape he was instantly shot dead. Two of the ruffians happened to raise their masks during the melee, and were recognised by a colored woman as Elisha Lynch and Joe Elliot. Warrants have been issued for their arrest, but as yet nothing has been heard of their whereabouts and it is believed that they have escaped.

The Story of a Hero's Death.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, in its issue of Sept. 5, says: "Noble as is the tale of the Birkenhead, it finds its parallel in the account of the death of Paul Elson, English pilot, in charge of the ship Rothesay. On the 29th of July, this vessel, which had three days before cast off the Calcutta tug and steamed safely out of the horrible jungles and swamps of the Sunderbunds, was caught by a cyclone. On the 30th she lay a wreck, all bones of mast and spars broken. Then the pilot, Paul Elson, the one man who seems to have had his wits about him—collected a few volunteers, and rigged a raft. Thirteen only of the crew got on her; the rest were frantic with terror—some maniacs, others drunkards, others raving, others lashed inextricably to the sinking vessel. Elson was the last to leave the ship; leaping overboard, he swam to the raft, cut the hawser that held her, and constituted himself by inherent right her sole officer. Within an hour the doomed vessel heeled, turned heavily, and went down head first. All that day and all that night the raft drifted, heavy seas breaking over her. 'We were up to our necks in water,' says the man who tells the tale, 'for she floated low.' All that night, nevertheless, Elson, who was a powerful swimmer, swam round and round the raft, lashing her together and strengthening her as best he could. Ever and anon the furious breakers washed a man off. And then would the brave pilot, who had not only the heart but the strength of a giant, strike out from the raft to him and clutch the drowning wretch back. But at last it became apparent that the raft must be broken up, and that a second and smaller raft must be constructed to relieve the other. This, too, the pilot effected almost single handed. The large raft floated away into the night; Elson and three other men took to the smaller; while on the other drifted away a native boy, Paul Elson's servant; of whom, hitherto, in the midst of all his terrible toil the brave pilot had never spoken one word. The man near him he tended as a mother would tend her child; he gave him out last supply of drinkable water. The vessel had sunk on the 29th of July; it was now the 3d of August. The raft was drifting under a raging tropical sun; for three days there had been no food, no water. Of course the lashings and fastenings had begun to break up, and, swimming about in a heavy surf, Paul Elson became much exhausted. The end of course could not now be far off. First one of the men was washed from the raft, then another, until Elson himself and the Scotchman alone tells the story were the sole survivors. 'Pilot,' said I—so the narrative runs—'we must fight it through!' 'Oh, Fraser!' answered he, 'I can't hold out any longer.' Then a heavy sea broke upon us and knocked him off. I found it impossible to bang on, and was forced to let him go." And so the story ends. The body of Pilot Elson, worn out by his incessant labors, floats away into the great deep, there to lie till the sea shall give up its dead. For hour after hour he had labored and toiled, and toiled and toiled, his strength in the effort to succor those whom he had under his charge. A hundred times over he forgot to think of himself; he broke his great heart in an obstinate effort to save, not himself, but the helpless. A man would lash round the raft, tightening a rope here, wedging a spar there, when the native boy was delirious he handed him the last drop of water; when hope grew desperate his cheery voice brought back fresh life and strength to the desolate; and at last, when all his strength is gone, when those stout limbs were cold and numbed and well-nigh dead; and faintness, brought on by the deluging salt spray and the dreadful blinding sun, has set in—even then the brave man dies as he ought to have died—ending nobly. 'I told him,' says Fraser, 'that if he could n't hold on I would lash him.' He then made some exclamation about his poor wife, and said, 'I will try to stand it,' but a huge wave, rearing its hundred foaming crests against the skies, washes Paul Elson off—his body to the deep, and his soul to his God."

The President and San Domingo—Groundlessness of Mr. Sumner's Accusations.

Mr. Sumner's violent reiteration, for the fourth or fifth time, of his accusation against President Grant that he has shown his hostility to the negro race by entertaining and favoring the proposition, coming from San Domingo, to annex that independent colored nationality, has drawn from Mr. Henry B. Blackwell a letter in defense of the President, which the Boston *Advertiser* publishes. Mr. Blackwell very particularly says at the beginning: "The annexation of San Domingo is not at present a party question. The Philadelphia platform did not indorse it. Cincinnati and Baltimore did not oppose it. The New-York Tribune has heretofore favored it. Other Liberal and Democratic papers have been neutral in regard to it. But truth and candor and common sense are always open questions. President Grant and the Administration have been vehemently assailed for their San Domingo negotiations. In justice to all parties, the exact facts should be stated and the whole truth told." Thus, Mr. Blackwell proceeds to do briefly, and he has twice visited San Domingo, first with the Commission, and again last Winter, and has traveled extensively throughout the interior of that island. He is able to speak understandingly. He takes up separately Mr. Sumner's specific charges, and effectually disposes of them. He refers particularly to the presence of some of our navy vessels "on the Haytian coast," to the imprisonment of Mr. Hatch, "an American citizen," and to the treatment of Mr. Frederick Douglass. After detailing the history of these transactions for each treaty, Mr. Blackwell says: "These negotiations were frank and explicit. So far from shunning publicity, the President called in person upon Senator Sumner at his own house, and, in presence of Col. Forney, asked for his co-operation. Mr. Sumner returned an evasive answer which both the President and Col. Forney understood to be affirmative and favorable. Soon afterward, without notice, without previous remonstrance, without any effort to induce the Administration to forego or modify its plans, Senator Sumner publicly assailed the Administration and the President as guilty of a violation of all laws, human and divine."

Mr. Blackwell alludes to the defenseless condition of San Domingo, to the possession by Hayti of an armed steamer, and the appeal of the Government of San Domingo to our Government for protection against a danger growing out of this very negotiation, at a time when Congress was not in session, and then proceeds to say: "What did the Administration do? Just this: In the interest of peace and humanity, it notified the Haytian authorities that a preliminary treaty of annexation had been negotiated, and that, until Congress should have expressed its decision, an invasion of the Dominican territory by any foreign Power would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States. Was this an outrage? Was it a violation of international law? So far from it, any fair-minded man, no matter what his views concerning annexation may be, would say that it was a duty. To have done less would or to have done otherwise, under the circumstances, would have been a base desertion of the gallant little nation whose only crime was its aspiration to merge itself in the great American Republic. With a sagacious knowledge of human nature, the President prevented any necessity of forcible intervention, and kept the peace between Hayti and San Domingo by sending several Ame-ican vessels of war (which would otherwise have been cruising at equal expense in the Mediterranean or upon the South American coast) not into Hayti, but into Dominican waters, at the request of the Dominican Government. Not a gun was fired, not a sailor was landed upon Haytian territory. Nor was the Dominican Government, which Senator Sumner so insultingly terms 'the merriper Race,' upheld by our fleet. No American interference in the internal affairs of San Domingo was offered, nor would it have been welcomed. The presence of American vessels was valued only as an evidence of sympathy and as a guarantee against foreign invasion; their subsequent withdrawal in defiance to clamor of the opposition was followed by no popular uprising. The Government of President Baez, after the lapse of years, is today stronger and more popular than ever."

Of the treatment of Mr. Frederick Douglass he says: "The appointment of Mr. Douglass as a Secretary of the Commission was an honor, not an insult. Every one who accompanied the Commission will testify that he was treated by the Commissioners with the consideration and respect to which he is so justly entitled. He was one of only five or six gentlemen who dined with the Commissioners at the Captain's table on board the Tennessee, to which most of the correspondents and members of the scientific corps could not be admitted for want of room. While on the island Mr. Douglass resided with the Commissioners, and accompanied them upon the most intimate and confidential footing. Just before reaching Washington the Captain of a Potomac steamer, over whom the Commission had no control, refused to allow Mr. Douglass a seat at the table, whereupon the Commissioners and every member of their party, with one exception, resented the insult by leaving the table. That exception, by a singular coincidence, was the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, who retained his seat. But no one charges the *Tribune* with having insulted the colored race in the person of Mr. Douglass. The only reason why Mr. Douglass was not invited by the President to dine with the Commissioners was that Mr. Douglass was not one of the Commissioners."

Mr. Blackwell concludes: "Since Mr. Sumner has made so great a mistake in the case of Mr. Douglass, the public may well pause before crediting the other charges which are contradicted by the three Commissioners, viz.: Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. A. D. White—also by Hon. Allen C. Burton, Frederick Douglass, Gen. Sigel, Major Hazard, Dr. Newcomb, and many other gentlemen who accompanied the Commission. Such charges, if made by men of less eminence, would be severely characterized. As it is, they will do little or no harm to public opinion and consequent misstatement unparalleled in our political history. The very grossness of these charges will create a reaction in the public mind. I confess that my own regard for the character and services of President Grant is strengthened by my keen sense of the scandalous injustice of aspersions which he has too much self-respect and reticence to deny. But, above all, I feel indignant at the opprobrium which has been cast upon the Government and people of San Domingo, who deserve better treatment from the friends of the colored race."

ODD-FELLOWS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—At 9 o'clock this morning the members of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of the United States were escorted by the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the State of Maryland to Odd-fellows' Hall, on Gay-street, where an address of welcome was delivered by W. R. Cilley, Grand Master Maryland State Lodge. Mr. Frederick D. Stuart, M. G. W. S. of the Grand Lodge of the United States, responded, and the body organized for business. Forty-one Grand Lodges and thirty-five Grand Encampments were fully represented, the 127 representatives composing the Grand Lodge being all present. The Committee on Credentials and Allotment of Seats occupied the session until noon, when a recess of half an hour was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the annual report was read. It states that unbroken harmony had not only been heard throughout the entire brotherhood, but that their progress has been steady, and the increase in numbers and material resources keep pace with the greatly extended area of jurisdiction. The revenue from all sources up to December 31, 1871, amounted to $338,027 06; the expenditures on the same date reached $42,998 27; the excess of expenditures over receipts was $4,327 20; the cash balance in the Treasury Sept. 3, 1872, amounted to $19,442 84; estimated further receipts, $6,500, leaving as the probable available balance to meet the necessary expenses incident to the session, $25,942 84. The report then reviews the condition of the Order in other countries. The report also alludes, in an appropriate manner, to the decease of prominent members of the Order during the past year. Among those who have died are John Boyd and Benjamin Mathiot, of Maryland, contemporaries of Thos. Wildey, the founder of the Order; Milton Horsden, of Indiana, and E. A. Rucker, of Illinois.

The Grand Lodge degree was conferred upon Hon. William Wolfram, District Deputy Grand Sire for Prussia. The Lodge adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Among the prominent visitors to the Grand Lodge today were Past Grand Sires Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, and Sanders, of New-York; Grand Representatives Morrison, of Michigan; Stickney, of Massachusetts, and Edward P. Nowell, editor of the *American Odd Fellow*.

The Internationalists at the Hague.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: "It appears that, contrary to the usual custom, the members of the General Council have come to this Congress without any prepared programme of business. It is known that the revision of the general rules is one subject to be decided, and as this is a question which cannot even be discussed without the exhibition of great animosity, it is feared that the first meetings, at all events, will be marked by great turbulence and disorder. Dr. Marx goes so far as to intimate that there is danger of his foes so persisting in their obstructions to the proceedings of the Congress as to create a disturbance which will compel the interference of the police, and bring about the dispersion of the Congress. He is confident that several of the delegates have arrived with this intention, and he and his partisans will scruple at nothing which will enable them to reject the credentials of those delegates, and expel them from the Congress. If, however, these difficulties are surmounted, and the Congress proceeds to the other business before it, it will encounter three distinct projects for the reconstruction of the Association. The first of these is a scheme for converting the Association into a simple international trade-union, destitute of any political aim whatever. It is urged on behalf of this project that the Society should have nothing to do with the stories of philosophers, and that it should devote itself simply to the improvement of the condition of the working people by the accomplishment of the limitation of the hours of toil, and the division among the toilers of a larger share of the profits of their labor. The second project has had its origin in Belgium, and has for its object to retrench the power of the General Council, and to make it more really representative than it now is. To this end it is proposed that while the annual Congress shall elect the Council as formerly, no nationality shall have more than three members in the Council. The whole Council is to have the power to suspend provisionally any one of its members, but in such a case it must forthwith inform the nationality he represents of the reasons for his suspension. At the same time, any nationality is to be empowered to recall its delegates from the General Council by simply informing the Council of its decision in this regard, for which decision it need adduce no reasons. The votes upon all administrative questions are to be taken by nationalities, and no nationality is to have more than one vote. The General Council is not to have the power under any pretext whatever, to add to the number of its members at the General Congress. No member of the General Council shall have a vote on administrative questions, nor shall the Council have the power to intermeddle with the internal affairs of the sections or federations, and it shall be deprived of the power of suspending sections the power authority exercised without limit by Dr. Marx, and which is now to be reserved as this plan proposes, for the national councils, subject to the ratification of the Congress. The third project is that of Dr. Marx himself. It aims to increase the power of the General Council, and make it even more despotic than it hitherto has been. He proposes that sections and federations shall not in future have any right to interpret the general rules of the Association for themselves, but that they shall be compelled to submit to the interpretations given by the General Council. The latter is to constitute, or rather confer the power to suspend or expel any section, or dissolve any federation simply by notifying such suspension or expulsion to the section or federation thus affected. If a Federal Council is suspended, the sections belonging to it are to be informed thereof, and ordered to choose delegates to form a new council to replace the one suspended or expelled within the space of a month. Should the section prove intractable, then the General Council is to dissolve the whole federation, giving notice of such dissolution to all the other federal councils. While Dr. Marx is the parent of the despotic proposition, it is supported by the Germans and the exiled Communists, whose desire is to expel from the Society all who differ from them in political views. It is easy to see that the conflict impending will be a very serious one, and at this moment I am not free from a belief that the fight may result in the complete disruption of the organization."

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Binghamton	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Buffalo	Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Ketchamville	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
Rockville Centre	Hon. Wm. W. Northrup.
Summits	Hon. Geo. Becker.
Union	Gen. John L. Swift.
Ithaca	Hon. John L. Parker.
Stapleton, Staten Island	Hon. Thos. D. Adams.
Chasmont	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Brewsters	Hon. Wm. R. Fiero.
Houston-street, corner Avenue D, New-York	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Col. T. S. Thorpe.
Boonville	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Castleton	Col. A. E. Baxter.
West Brighton	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Gloversville	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Norway	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Utica	Rev. Geo. F. Bender, Wm. R. Johnson.
Appomattox Club, Fifty-fourth-st., New-York	Hon. Isaac Dayton.
Hon. J. F. Manning.	
Germania Assembly District	Col. A. E. Sharpe.
Morrisville	Hon. John O'Donnell.
527 Third-av., New-York	Major Michael Crowley.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Oregon	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Cortlandt	Hon. Wm. W. Northrup.
Hempstead	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Halsey Valley	Hon. George L. Maynard, William H. Blair.
Lima	Hon. John D. Shaw.
North Blenheim	Hon. George Beaver.
Newfield	Hon. John L. Parker.
Greenfield	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Clay	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Watertown	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Harsieville	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Fairfield	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Hastings	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Horseheads	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Munnsville	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Yonnitoh Wagh.	Hon. T. C. Cronin.
Brooklyn	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Varna	Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Rome	Rev. William F. Butler, William H. Johnson.

Thursday, Sept. 19.

Jamestown, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Auburn	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Trumansburg	Gen. John L. Swift.
Durham	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Germantown	Col. W. P. Fiero.
Florida	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Potsdam	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Weltonville	Hon. William Symth.
Tallmans	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Yorkville	Hon. W. W. Northrup.
Middleburg	Hon. Geo. Becker.
Slaterville	Hon. John L. Parker.
Caton	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sandy Hill	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Highland Falls	Frederick G. Gedney.
Irvington	Col. T. S. Thorpe.
Salisbury Centre	Hon. Clinton L. Merriman.
Milington	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
North Brookfield	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Lattimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. T. C. Cronin, Hon. R. Delafield Smith.
Pulaski	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Winfield, Long Island	Hon. A. B. Getty, Hon. J. F. Manning.
Tarrytown	Hon. J. C. F. Bovland.
50th-st. Church, New-York	Hon. Isaac Sexton.
11th Assembly Dist., N. Y.	Hon. C. D. Murray.

Friday, Sept. 20.

Clean (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
West Troy	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Peterboro (P. M.)	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Cairo	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Yonkers	Hon. William P. Fiero.
	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Cornwall	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Malone	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Smithboro	Hon. George L. Maynard, L. Settle.
Danby	Hon. Francis M. Finch.
Enfield Centre	Hon. Wm. Symth.
Fulton	Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Carlisle	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Hudson	Hon. George Becker.
McLean	Hon. John L. Parker.
Newport	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Hornellsville	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
21st Ward, Brooklyn	Col. T. S. Thorpe.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Sept. 16, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George P. Smith, Esq., referee, sold the property known as No. 58 Catharine-street, west side, 122 feet 9 inches south of Madison-street, embracing a lot 22 by 80, with a four-story brick store and tenement, in poor repair, on the same, for $16,500; purchased by Rachel Hebensahl, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm also sold, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of John Sedgwick, assignee in the matter of John H. Blake, bankrupt, the interest of said bankrupt in five warrants for five tracts of public land, situate at Sioux City, Iowa, for $30 in the aggregate; purchaser, W. C. Kain. The legal sale by A. J. Bleecker & Co., noticed also for yesterday, of two stores, tenements and lots on Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets, was adjourned until Monday of next week, Sept. 23. In reference to the other sales of the day, namely, at West New-Brighton, Long Island, and at Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, particulars, if received, will be given to-morrow. The legal auction at Eno, Westchester County, under direction of Alfred T. Ashurst, Esq., referee, noticed for Saturday last, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., did not take place as expected, but was adjourned until Oct. 12.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced:—Legal sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of nine of eight lots on One Hundred and Forty-first-street, 275 feet east of Eighth-avenue; also legal sale by same firm of four lots on Fifty-seventh-street, 375 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot No. 34 Ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Legal sale by Muller, Wilkins & Co., of house and lot on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, between 3 and First avenues. Legal sale by James M. Miller, of house and lot on Sixty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, and public auction sale by same auctioneer of two four-story brown-stone front houses and lots on Madison avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

The recent private sale by Burling & Aitken (a new real estate firm, doing business at No. 120 Broadway,) is reported of thirty-two lots and gores on the north side of Seventy-first-street, forming block front between the Grand Boulevard and Eleventh-avenue, for $308,000, with taxes and assessments amounting to $10,000.

Attention is called to the notices of City real estate as published in our business columns, offered at private sale by Henry Ogden, successor to Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street; by Holmes Brothers, No. 48 East Twenty-third-street; by F. G. E. D. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, and by Dye & Curtis, No. 308 Sixth-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Sept. 16, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 4-story brick store and tenement and lot, No. 58 Catharine-st. w. s., 122.9 ft. s. of Madison-st., lot 22.1x80x22.1x80 ..... $16,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

22d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	$19,000
42d-st., s. s., 354.3 ft. w. of 8th-av., h. and l., leasehold, 1848	21,000
42d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16x100.4	20,500
74th-st., s. s., 225.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.8x102	48,000
79th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x72.1x25.4x68.7	3,000
86th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x100.5	28,000
110th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 33x175, husband to wife, b. and s.	Gift.
112d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11	4,500
126th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18x99.11, h. and l.	15,500
142d-st., n. w. corner, 7th-av., 125x99.11	23,000
Avenue D, w. s., extending from 12th to 13th-sts., 200.8x96, shop, &c.	110,000
21-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 65th-st., 20x65	12,000
3d-av., o. s., 24.1 ft. s. of 55th-st., 21.9x100	8,775

LEASES RECORDED.

Mott-st., No. 282, 5 9-12 years, per year	$1,500
3d-av., No. 765, 9 9-12 years, per year	2,240

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN W. WOODWARD,
No. 918 6th-av.,
offers for sale the following desirable houses:

West 34th-st., 3 s. e. h. b. s., 17x102.8	$26,000
38th-st., near 8th-av., 4 s. h. s. h. b. s., 22.8x100.5	28,000
East 38th-st., 3 s. h. b. s., 20x50x97.9	21,000
West 42d-st., 4 s. h. s. h. b. s., 21.8x60x100.5	30,000
West 42d-st., 3 s. h. b. s., 20x60x100.5	25,000
West 44th-st., 4 s. h. s. h. b. s., 20.10x50x100.5	32,000
West 50th-st., 3 s. e. h. b. s., 18x50x100.5	16,000
West 52d-st., 3 s. h. s. h. b. s., 20x50x100.5	26,000
East 74th-st., 3 s. h. s. h. b. s., 18.9x64x102.2	16,000
East 64th-st., 3 s. h. s. h. b. s., 20x45x100.5	14,500
Park-av., corner, 4 s. h. s. h. b. s., 16.8x60x80	45,000
Park-av., 4 s. h. s. h. b. s., 17x60x80	35,000

Others desirably located on avenues and side streets from $13,000.

W. K. STEVENSON & SON.
SEPTEMBER FREE LIST
of City houses, lots, &c., and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, new complete City map, &c.
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 236 5th-av.

THREE CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE houses, No. 210 East 48th-st., 18 by 50, lot 100, admirably planned and in perfect order; eleven rooms, very large bath-room, excellent kitchen, parlor, 15x22, hall 4 feet front 12 feet rear; abundance of plain Bronze gas-fixtures; new carpets, oil-cloths, large pantries and store-rooms; will be sold a bargain by the owner only; can be seen at any time. Apply at No. 47 6th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings, of Dr. R. H. DIXON.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED house, containing City conveniences, together with stable and eleven lots, in best part of Morrisania, on high ground; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, Corner 17th-st.

A PARK-AV. CHOICELY-LOCATED modern thoroughly-built four-story high-stoop massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, lot, and gas fixtures; house 25x59; owner going to Europe; will sell reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 236 5th-av.

BARGAINS IN MEDIUM AND FIRST-class houses on 5th-av., Madison-av., Lexington-av., and on all streets intervening, at prices from $40,000 to $125,000 each. Lots also wanted.
A. WARNER PLATT,
No. 1,284 Broadway, between 32d and 34th sts.

A.—$26,500.—IN 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; house built by days' work for owner's use; four story, brown stone, 20x55x100.
SLAUGHT, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in 54th-st., near 8th-av., only $25,000.
SLAUGHT, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

$28,000.—FOR FOUR STORY, brown-stone high stoop, brown stone, 18x60x100, just put in perfect order; good location; with possession.
MIKES, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—A very desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x52x100, on 31st-st., near 5th-av. Just put in perfect order.
JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSE, on Gramercy Park; four story, high stoop, brown stone; 30 feet wide and extra depth; stable attached, on separate and extra wide lot; price asked, $108,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON 163D-ST., NEAR AVENUE St. Nicholas, a handsome residence, with all the improvements; stable and carriage-house attached; with portion or whole of ground.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 308 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 127 West 23d-st., in splendid order; all the improvements; with or without furniture.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 308 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 22 to 28 West 20th-st., Columbia College lease; 25x82x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

A VERY NEAT TWO-STORY FRENCH roof house and four lots of land, on 126th-st., near Grand Boulevard; for sale on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

SIX VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON West side, suitable for a tenement or store-house purposes; will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK—6TH-AV.—FOR SALE, Only lots on a corner of 6th-av., below 76th-st.; four lots on avenue and two on street. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED FOR AN INSTITUTION.—A large single house, or two that could be used together, anywhere on or west of 5th-av. and above 26th-st. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

A SPLENDID WATER-FRONT ON East River for sale. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWN-stone front house, No. 282 President-st., between Court and Clinton, size 24x46 feet, lot 100 feet, three stories, basement, gas, water; all the modern improvements and all in perfect order; price, $6,000. Also, a new same front, No. 364 Clinton-st., 20x46 feet, lot 100, all the improvements; will pull in the best manner. Apply to E. H. DAY, builder, No. 205 State-st., near Court, or No. 47 Schermerhorn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of real estate investors to properties we can sell cheap for sale, situate in the lower end of Westchester County, or upon the island, on the east and west shore. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, AT GREENpoint.—Four neatly finished new houses, conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements; situated in the best part of Milton-st.; convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises of THOS. C. SMITH.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE or to let, Tenafly, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. Apply to Dr. HATCH, No. 1,265 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FISHER'S ISLAND,

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—This property, belonging to the estate of R. R. Fox, deceased, and containing several thousand acres, delightfully situated in the Sound, opposite Stonington, Mystic and New-London, Conn., is, by executor's order, offered for sale or lease as a whole or, as it is divided, in separate farms. It is unsurpassed for salubrity and coolness, and has great agricultural advantages, being capable of producing one thousand tons of hay annually and affording rich pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well provided with harbors and is worthy the attention of yachtmen and sportsmen. The MANSION HOUSE is very large and roomy, and, with the adjacent buildings, can be readily fitted to accommodate one or two hundred boarders. Application and further inquiries may be made by letter, addressed to J. S. BLATCHFORD, No. 8 Pemberton-square, Boston.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence; is situated near church, school-house and the post-office, about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad Depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids," on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges and green-houses. The house is of brick, painted; has stone foundations, underpinning and trimmings; is comparatively new, and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner; elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-rooms, &c., and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family. Terms easy; or will exchange for other real estate or securities.

For further information apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or THOMAS BOND, No. 142 Broadway.

$2,500 CASH—REMAINDER BY INstallments and mortgage.—Tasteful twelve room cottage, thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st.; express trains, over best roads; low fares; sixty trains; house has modern fittings; lot extra large, with garden, fruit, shade, lawn; within 1,000 feet of depot; stable if required. Key at West Elizabeth Station (N. J. C. R. R.) For further particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF MOUNTAIN farm, good land, 161 acres, highest ground in the State, thirty-five miles from New-York, on a lake on the Hamburg Mountain, N. J., three miles from Hamburg, on the Midland Railroad, to be sold at auction on the premises on the ground Sept. 18 next, see advertisement in the *Tribune*, or apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, *Tribune* Building.
DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, Newark, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—FOR SALE OR CHANGE—A most valuable water-power, half way between New-York and Philadelphia, on line of railway, together with extensive building site, is offered at a merely nominal price to parties contemplating the erection of factory buildings. Address, immediately, THOMPSON, No. 99 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. W. WALTON E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNtry-seat at Morristown; plenty of fruit and shade; in the midst of fine improvements; elevated and beautiful; will be sold with from four to twenty acres, farm, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

BRICK CHURCH STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—$4,500, $5,000, $17,000; nine, ten, fourteen rooms; thoroughly built; all improvements; four minutes' walk from station. G. W. BOWERS, near station.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, $40,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio, to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and directing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY W. K. STEVENSON & SON.—VALUAble Staten Island property at auction.—Mr. S. Rayton will offer for sale at auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, his very desirable property, situate at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, near the landing, on Richmond Terrace, bounded on the East by Von Pult River, and on Trinity-place and Barker-st.; two lots on the shore road, fronting the river, one with the mansion-house and garden, beautifully elevated, 40 feet, from the 30 feet deep, containing sixteen rooms, with modern improvements and in good order; the other lot has a good barn and other outbuildings on rear, six water-lots in front of the above for business purposes, seven lots in the rear, one with a neat cottage. Maps and further particulars at the office, or of Mr. RAYNOR, No. 117 William-st.

RICHARD J. GARRETSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.—Will sell at auction, Sept. 18, 1872, the elegant lots, in plots of 25x100 each or more, at MAYWOOD, (West Hackensack,) Midland Railroad, N. J. Special train 10 A. M. These beautiful lots, less than one hour from New-York, are worthy of attention. For maps, sketches and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET
A. JOURNEAY,
NO. 453 3-9 LEXINGTON-AVE.

	Per year.
West 23d-st., three story	$2,400
West 42th-st., three story	2,800
West 24th-st., three story	2,000
West 35th-st., four story, near 5th-av.	3,000
West 45th-st., four story, bet. 5th and 6th avs.	3,000
West 23d-st., four story	4,200
East 50th-st., three story, near 8th-av.	2,400
East 126th-st., three story	1,600
East 40th-st., three story	2,000
Lexington-av., four story	3,000

A—FURNISHED HOUSES.—TO LET for the Winter or year, eighty-three beautifully furnished houses; first-class localities, from 14th to 40th-sts.; rents from $150 to $600 per month.
SLAUGHT, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

WEST 42D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Four-story English-basement brick-house, fully furnished, with all improvements; rent $225 per month. Apply to AUSTIN ABBOTT, No. 249 West 38th-st., or to EDWARD PATSON WILDE, No. 38 Nassau-st., Room No. 40.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT ELIZAbeth, N. J., with all the modern improvements of the very first-class; thirteen rooms; five minutes' walk from depot; rent, $185 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 203 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or to W. WILLIAMS, No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, IN BROOKlyn, a three-story brown-stone house on South Oxford-st., in complete order; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at once. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS, comfortable, four-story English-basement house; situated on East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; will be rented at a reasonable price for the winter. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 15 Parx-av.; nicely furnished, and in perfect order. For permits apply to E. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 20 Carmine-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Also, one very desirable for a doctor. For further particulars, inquire at No. 169 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

NO. 340 LEXINGTON-AV., SOUTHwest corner of 44th-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, in exquisite order. Apply on premises from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 146 West 27th-st., in splendid order; immediate possession.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 308 6th-av.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, an unfurnished house, in good order, from Oct. 15; location between 20th and 38th sts., 4th and 8th avs.; will pay about $2 24/100 rent. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 164 Tribune Office.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN AND mother wish to take charge of a gentleman's house while the family are in Europe; best of references. Address by letter Mrs. E. W., No. 9 West 14th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE:
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information, and blank forms of proposals, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, CORNER OF THE CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 3 o'clock of the 30th day of September, 1872, for all the work on the Fourth-avenue improvement, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-fourth-sts., embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnels, walls, bridges, &c.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
ALBERT W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1872.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, ARE invited, and will be received at this office until 11 M. on the 30th day of October, 1872, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:
10,000 bushels State Oats.
200 tons Timothy Hay.
30 tons hand-thrashed Rye Straw.
All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay and straw, on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of November, 1872.
J. M. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster United States M. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WOOLEN STOCKINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, in duplicate, when proper forms will be furnished, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1872, for the delivery, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of
5,000 pairs Army Woolen Stockings, to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.
R. O. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIVNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. B. Crane, No. 62 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872.
CLARENCE G. MITCHELL,
JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER,
Executors.
jy2-lawsm Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. FURNISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D. Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of January next.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of June, 1872.
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Executors.
jy2-lawsm Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Attoll, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
JOHN H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.
s17-lawsm T

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1872.
LOUISA UHL, Executrix.
s13-lawsm A*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mr. Burkhalter, No. 128 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872.
STEPHEN BURKHALTER,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
Executors.
jy23-lawsm Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mr. Rayner, No. 33 West-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872.
MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.
au27-lawsm Tu*

FREELAND, A. S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. M. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 236 West 24th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1872.
SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.
my14-lawsm Tu*

MACHINERY.

DANGERS OF PLATFORM ELEVATORS OBVIATED.

The undersigned call attention to a new apparatus by which platform elevators of all kinds may be rendered perfectly safe. Independent of hoisting rope or springs, it acts only when the descending velocity exceeds a given safe rate. Unimpaired by wear or exposure, it is always ready to prevent the evil consequences of broken rope or other parts of the machinery. For further particulars apply to
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No. 52 Beekman-st.

FINANCIAL.

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On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND, AND Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, 80 miles in the state of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, lessee of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, for reciprocal interchange of business, all those Companies agree to throw all their freight and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road, thus insuring it, from the outset, a large volume of business. The holders of these Bonds are thus trebly secured:

First—By a first mortgage on a finished road now in full operation.

Secondly—By a contract for interchange of business with three prosperous and powerful corporations, controlling in its favor a vast amount of business.

Thirdly—By the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS by the above-mentioned three Companies.

The whole issue of the Bonds is $1,300,000, or $20,000 per mile, and but a limited amount are now offered to investors. Price, 92 1-2 and Interest. Circulars and information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

The Subscription Books will Positively Close Oct. 1, 1872.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. First due installment of 25 per cent. with interest at the time of subscription.

Books now open at the office of the undersigned, will be positively closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of the stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are almost constantly employed in the shops, yards, works, and they now have on hand $2,500,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, (among which may be mentioned the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Illinois Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, &c., &c.,) and the Company is now building bridges over $400,000. The Company is now offered work to the amount of more than $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country, which, in advance of shipping the iron, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive in part payment for their work, bonds, stocks and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The PATENTS OF THE UNITED STATES *for Chicago belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly $300,000, and premium! best estate dealers say it will be worth, in six years, at least $500,000—an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.*

The career of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of its business. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 32,127 feet of bridges, 18 turning-tables and 18 iron roofs, and manufactured 4,000 miles of bridge material, amounting to $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The iron railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, Kansas, (the largest of 940 feet span,) the Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 29 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, 10,000,000 per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

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BANKERS,
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Sole Financial Agents in the East.

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BANKERS,
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ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, cheaply and pleasantly as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

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India.....Sept. 21 | Cimbria.....Sept. 11
California.....Sept. 28 | Tiberia.....Sept. 25
Australia.....Oct. 5 | Iowa.....Oct. 2
Columbia.....Oct. 12 | Alsatia.....Oct. 16
Europa.....Oct. 19 | Scandinavia.....Oct. 23
Anglia.....Oct. 26 | Caledonia.....Oct. 30

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Thirty days' tickets and mediterranean tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For Excursion Tickets, passage and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

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J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamships are appointed to sail as follows:

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CITY OF ANTWERP.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 28, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 5, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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Passengers also booked to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at low rates.

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FORTNIGHTLY TO ISLE FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 41 and 42 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

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HOLLAND, SEAGO.....Saturday, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

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MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Lockwood.....Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....Oct. 2, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price.....Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
VIRGINIA, Capt. Forman.....Oct. 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

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WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Barnes, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faucette, SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
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Tuesday, 17th.....8:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 18th.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th.....8:30 P. M. | Thursday, 19th.....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 20th.....8:00 A. M. | Friday, 20th.....10:30 A. M.

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JUDGE STALLO.

Reasons of a True Reformer for Repudiating the Democratic Nominee.

Scathing Review of the Greeley Coalitionists—Clasping Hands Across the Bloody Chasm.—Demoralization of the Would-Be Reformers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Judge J. B. Stallo, of Ohio, to-night addressed an audience of 2,500 in this city, being introduced by Col. T. T. Gantt, one of the most prominent Democrats in the State. Judge Stallo, who was foremost in the reform movement until it culminated in the absurdity of Greeley, was frequently applauded during the course of his remarks, and most heartily when he scarified the Philosopher most mercilessly.

After alluding to the origin of the Reform movement and the Missouri platform, the speaker proceeded to allude as follows to the apologies made for Greeley's nomination:

Not one of the Greeley orators is at pains to refer in detail to the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention; they all content themselves with saying that the reform movement, by reason of its strength and spontaneity, swept beyond the limits of its original conception, or that the nomination of Mr. Greeley was one of those extraordinary, if not miraculous, events which can only be accounted for by the widening of the scope of human endeavor by the interposition of Providence, of which history is said to offer so many examples. This reference to mysterious, natural or supernatural agencies is not uncommon; but it is not always satisfactory. When a city is visited with a fatal epidemic, the inhabitants are asked to bow to the inscrutable decrees of Providence; but it is sometimes useful to inquire how much of this providence stands for filthy alleys and foul air, or for unripe pears and rotten apples of which people are sometimes foolish enough to partake when these abominations are offered to them on a plate labeled "the only thing attainable." And when I am asked to recognize an act of Providence or the result of an uncontrollable popular instinct in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, I am curious to know what part of this providential dispensation means Alexander McClure and Gratz Brown, and how much spontaneous popular instinct is represented by Waldo Hutchins, John Cochrane and the men who followed them from New-York and Philadelphia, or came at their bidding from Chicago. Right here it may be worth while to state the exact facts—facts about which there can be no dispute, for they are the facts of very recent history, and are attested by the knowledge of a thousand witnesses no less than unquestionable documentary evidence—on which depends the real import and value of the phrase that the movement which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley had in it so much healthy, popular life and vigor that it refused to be "hemmed in by the details of a political reform programme formed by its first leaders."

CHARACTER OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The men who appeared at Cincinnati on the 1st of May came in response to a call addressed in terms to those only who concurred in the propositions of the Missouri platform. One of these propositions demanded a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. Efforts were made, indeed, to induce the Missouri reformers to widen the call so as to admit the friends of Mr. Greeley and others, but these reformers were at that time so impressed with the impropriety of sacrificing the strength of principle to the strength of numbers, they were so fully in accord with the noble words of Senator Schurz which I read to you a moment ago, that they refused to admit any one to the halls of the Convention who had not, in writing, by affixing his signature to the Missouri declaration of principles, pledged his honor as a man and a citizen that he concurred in that declaration. So the Convention was organized. It sat three days; and on the second day its members passed a resolution in which they declared that there were irreconcilable differences between them in one of the propositions of the platform, without a concurrence in which they had no right whatever to be there, and that they felt constrained, therefore, to remit it to the Congressional districts. And feeling, probably, that such an asseveration was very necessary, they added that in those differences they were not only irreconcilable, but also honest. That is to say, these champions of reform declared in the very charter of their existence as an organized body, that a majority of them had stolen into the Convention by a breach of faith, and that they had begun the work of reform by ignoring the ordinary canons of truthfulness, and absolving themselves from the common obligations of faith among men. That was the "declaration of independence" which was the theme of so much eloquence in a late speech of Senator Schurz. It was a declaration of independence indeed, but of independence, not from party fealty, but from fealty to plain truth and simple honor. Having issued that declaration, they were in a fit condition to nominate Horace Greeley as the candidate of the reform party in its newer and more brilliant aspect, and to go before the Convention of the Democratic Party, soon to be held, in order to see whether that Convention was ready to qualify itself for effective co-operation with them by imitating their glorious example in professing principles which they reserved the right to repudiate next day.

If the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention was due to an interposition of Providence, then Providence for once assumed the very improper dimensions of a scaly trick; if the diversion of the reform movement from its original direction was prompted by an irrepressible popular instinct, then the operations of this instinct bear a strange resemblance to very crooked devices.

VISIONARIES AND BOLTERS.

And now those who refuse to be duped by this transparent trickery, and to sanction this double dealing imposture—those who insist that the principles of the reform movement shall either be faithfully adhered to, or, if abandoned, at least abandoned openly and honestly—are called bolters, visionaries, and impracticables. Well, if bolting means persistent devotion to the same old principle and right, and refusal to follow its treacherous and pusillanimous defenders in their devious courses, I bolt. And I decline to speculate how much good may, after all, come out of this deliberately organized evil. I cannot be brought to think that what is begun in fraud can end in honesty. I believe, with the old simple-minded historian, "What is base in its inception is base in its outcome." While I am impressed as much as any one with the necessity of purifying our political life, I do not hope that this purification will be effected by filthy hands. However urgent the demand for reform may be, I prefer to await its accomplishment by agencies over which the men who took possession of the Cincinnati Convention have no control.

Judge Stallo then considered at length the question of revenue reform, and the relegation of that subject by the Cincinnati Convention to Congressional districts, closing this portion of his speech with these words: "Under whatever light it is examined, the tariff plank in the Cincinnati platform is an unmitigated sham, and the admonition addressed to us by the Greeley orators to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the nomination of Mr. Greeley for the election of revenue reformers to Congress—to fire our guns after they have thoroughly drenched our powder—an unparalleled audacity."

In regard to the dangers of the new coalition, the Judge drew a strong picture: "Democracy has been stripped of all principle; Republicanism has been robbed of all moral sense, and material has thus been gained for the organization of a party which now claims the right to bear aloft the standard of political reform! Is it to be wondered at that the worst men of both parties at once, as if by magic, rose to prominence in this new organization; that the Ben. Woods appear as the first Vice-Presidents of the Greeley ratification meetings, and the John Cochranes as the diplomatic agents of the 'reform' nominee for the Presidency at the Greeley conventions?"

CLASPING HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM.

Those who advocate the election of Mr. Greeley in spite of the irregularity, as they are pleased to call it, of his nomination, insist upon the urgency of effecting a reconciliation between the North and South, and a sensationalist division of those who were lately in arms against the Union. The late rebels, it is said, in offering to vote for Mr. Greeley, extend their hands across the bloody chasm, and it would be unpatriotic on our part to reject it.

I need not say that every sincere effort to bring about a restoration of fraternal feeling and good will between all the citizens of the Republic has my hearty sympathy. And if a clasping of hands across the bloody chasm promises in the least to contribute to this restoration, I am willing to waive my prejudices against dramatic performances of this sort, in spite of the signal failure of similar efforts in the past, the last of which was made, I believe, under the auspices of Senator Doolittle, some years ago at Philadelphia. But between whom is the restoration of good will to take place? Who are the parties to be reconciled? Obviously those who sought to destroy the Union during the late war on the one hand, and those who were intent on maintaining it at all hazards on the other. Will these parties be truly represented, will their reconciliation be appropriately symbolized, if the hand extended across the bloody chasm from the South is clasped by the Presidential nominee of the old Democratic Party, even if that nominee be Horace Greeley?

Let not the men of the South be deceived! Reconciliation with the North means reconciliation with the new order of things established by the war, and thorough acquiescence in the equal rights of those whom the war has liberated. An effective declaration of the entente cordiale between those who were opposed to each other in that war involves, above all things, a fusion of the political antagonism among the races at the South. And whatever tends to perpetuate this antagonism is an omen of hostility, and not an augury of peace. Nothing could have been more unfortunate, in any speech that aims at a re-establishment by the Southern whites of their relations with the Democratic Party, however sincere they may have been in their adoption of the first two resolutions of the Cincinnati platform. There was no garb more inappropriate in which they could have clothed themselves in making their profession of renewed allegiance to the Union, and of devotion to the freedom of all men, than the old uniform of the Democracy. For it is not sufficient for them to be sincere; it is necessary also that they should be trusted, or at least give no just cause for distrust. Will the emancipated slaves accept the invitation of their former masters to co-operate with them for the restoration of the South to the enjoyment of self-government and constitutional right if the invitation is extended to them in the name of the old party whose sole meaning to them is slavery and oppression?

If there was anything which those who aim at the pacification of the South, and the restoration of mutual confidence and good feeling among all the citizens of the Republic ought to have avoided, it was the establishment of party lines upon the lines of color in the Southern States. And for this reason, even the momentary use of the Democratic organization for any purpose which the reformers had in view, was in my judgment, an error which it may take more than one Presidential election to retrieve.

It ought to be said, in this connection, that, irrespective of his position as the official representative of the Democratic Party, Mr. Greeley is a very unfit person to perform the ceremony of clasping hands with the South, in behalf of the Unionists of the North. For, if any understanding is to be brought about, it ought not to have in it the germs of a new misunderstanding. And, whatever may be Mr. Greeley's sentiments, there is evidence in the utterances of prominent Southern men before Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, that many of them look upon him as the advocate of a theory which constituted their justification of the late war, and that his election to the Presidency imports to them promises which cannot and ought not to be fulfilled.

HORACE GREELEY!

Gentlemen, I have taxed your powers of endurance to such a degree by the length of my remarks that I cannot think of detaining you by an extended discussion of the personal qualifications of Horace Greeley for the office to which he aspires. Mr. Greeley has lived under the eyes of the public more, probably, than any other man of note in this country, and there can be no great difficulty of forming a correct estimate of his character.

Mr. Greeley owes his conspicuity and popularity to the fact that for more than thirty years he has been the principal editor of one of the leading journals in the Metropolis of the country. The necessities and opportunities of this position have developed, to an extraordinary degree, his natural versatility of intellect and volubility of speech. A few weeks ago the New-York *Tribune* published a communication from a gentleman who employed Mr. Greeley as a compositor shortly after his arrival in New-York. One of the characteristic facts mentioned in this communication was that, however assiduously he was at work, an uninterrupted stream of words ran from his lips. That stream has continued to run from his lips and from his pen ever since. Mr. Greeley has not only edited the *Tribune*, contributing largely to its columns nearly every day, but he has delivered lectures on the most various subjects, and compiled and written books on all manner of themes. The speech of ordinary persons is subject to occasional intermissions of silent meditation. In Mr. Greeley's case the only alternation has been between the quiver of his tongue and the motion of his quill. Beginning without thorough or systematic training in anything, he has never sought or found opportunity, in his subsequent career, for mental discipline. A few moments' reflection has sufficed him for an hour's talk or a day's writing. Like all brilliant chatter-boxes, he has come to be regarded by some persons as a great philosopher, and by others as a great fool—neither estimate, of course, being entirely accurate. The characteristic bias of his mind, however, is due not merely to his incessant transmission of fugitive impressions into oracular utterances, but also to the position in which he has been placed. His relation to the events which he has had occasion to discuss has been such as necessarily to distort his vision, and to preclude all possibility of blest correct and impartial appreciation. As the editor and proprietor of a great metropolitan journal, competing with the *Herald* and other papers, he has naturally seen these events in their sensational aspect, with all the exaggerations of crude report. As a conductor of a partisan organ, he has apprehended them, in the first instance at least, as party capital and mere material for argument against his opponents. His position, therefore, has shut him out from that clear, calm, all-sided, stereoscopic view of things on which both the man of action and the man of thought base their inferences and form their decisions.

It is doing Mr. Greeley no injustice to say that with all his business and indefatigability he has never seriously studied anything, and that his opinions, on political questions especially, have almost always been hastily and thoughtlessly formed. The consequence which has been attached to these opinions, is chiefly due to the fact that for many years, he has been the most prominent indicator of political meteorology in this country. Whenever there has been a great popular commotion, he has been shouting in the front; whenever the public mind has been agitated with a new idea or a new project, the editorial columns of the *Tribune* have been at the point of incandescence.

To those who bear these facts in mind, Mr. Greeley's peculiarities—his intellectual giddiness and extravagance, his political quackery and vulgarity, his inability to distinguish between his ill-humors and his convictions, his impatience of dissent, the intemperance of his language, &c.—are no mystery. One of his peculiarities is worthy of special mention—his abhorrence of systematic knowledge. He has a standing prejudice against the multiplication table and the first book of Euclid. He is the personal enemy of the logical rule respecting the distribution of the middle term, and I make no doubt that he charges it with inherent villainy whenever he is alone in the woods at Chappaqua, beyond the supervision and control of his physicians who also tell us of late that he does not speak his mind on certain things within hearing of his enemies. He is sincerely of the opinion that the axiom according to which action and reaction are equal and contrary—a principle which has an application to other things than mechanics—is in the pay of English capitalists. He has a form of syllogistic reasoning entirely his own, his syllogism consisting of a broad assertion of the thing to be proved as the major premise, a ringing imprecation as the minor, and a bold charge of venality or idiocy against his antagonist as the conclusion.

I have already said that Mr. Greeley is a philosopher; his latest surname, I believe, is the "Sage of Chappaqua." His title to the distinction rests not only on his amnesiacene and versatility, but also on certain dogmatic brevities which his admirers have lately been at pains to collect. One of these is the well-known dictum: "The true way to the resumption of specie payment is to resume," which is a short refutation of the common delusion that to pay a debt you must have something to do it with. Another of his pithy sayings is, "Go West and take a farm"—an admonition addressed to those who flock to the cities for remunerative employment in some branch of "diversified industry," after he has helped to saddle the farmer with all the burdens of the protective system. His most pregnant apothegm, perhaps, is the famous "Root, hog, or die," which, however, has no application to the Pennsylvania iron master.

There has been much discussion of late as to Mr. Greeley's honesty, the doubts respecting it arising chiefly from his associations. No one, I presume, suspects him of any coveting of his neighbor's chickens, or of his pines. But persons of his peculiar mental constitution are rarely without a crook in their moral nature, and Mr. Greeley is not an exception to the rule. The character of his intrigues, shows that it did not require much bending to make him a successful New-York politician. It is certain he lacks one of the highest attributes of honesty—the habit of saying what he means, and meaning what he says. It is had possessed this attribute, he would never have signed and published the letter I have referred to, wherein he expressed his concurrence in the principles of the Missouri declaration, one of which, at least, he heartily detested.

Those who insist, with so much earnestness, upon Mr. Greeley's devotion to principle ought to recollect the part he bore in the Chicago Convention in 1860, and the efforts he had previously made to secure the Presidential nomination to Mr. Bates, a gentleman belonging to a political school which Mr. Greeley had denounced in the most unmeasured terms.

Mr. Greeley is credited, and I believe justly, with a certain natural softness and kindness of disposition, evidenced by numerous acts of benevolence and sympathy. This benevolence is, no doubt, one of the sources of his popularity, and has drawn toward him many persons who have little sympathy with his crotchets and vagaries. But, unfortunately, this softness has also brought him into relation with a multitude of unprincipled schemers who have constantly used him for purposes which are the reverse of patriotic. And I was not in the least surprised when I found that as soon as the Democratic politicians who regard parties as mere machines for the distribution of office and plunder looked beyond their own party for a Presidential candidate, their choice instantly fell upon Mr. Greeley.

While Mr. Greeley has for years been notoriously the centre of a group of political jugglers he has naturally been out of all relation with the sober intelligence of the country. Nearly all the men who have distinguished themselves by the inculcation of the simple doctrine of economic science as they are now recognized throughout the civilized world have been the objects of his vituperation and attack. And one of the things about which I should be curious in the event of his election would be his selection of a person for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. There are apprehensions—now well founded I know not—that the coming man for this place is Reuben E. Fenton, who has lately distinguished himself by discussing the financial affairs of the nation.

It is impossible to say what the election of Mr. Greeley and the disruption of the Democratic Party, and of such men as Fenton and McClure would portend to the fortunes of the nation. I know it would not portend purity and reform, and I fear that it would not portend order and peace.

DEMORALIZATION OF REFORMERS.

Right here I ought to say, in frankness, that, even if I did not apprehend incalculable peril from the ascendency of an organization of which Mr. Greeley is the head and the Democratic Party the body, I should still look upon Mr. Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati and Baltimore as a misfortune. It is one of the wise sayings of Lord Bacon that truth emerges sooner from error than from confusion; and I believe that the restoration of good government in this country is hindered far more by the confusion than by the errors and misdeeds prevalent in our public life. And this confusion has become next to hopeless, in consequence of Mr. Greeley's nomination as the candidate at once of the reformers and of the Democratic Party. Citizens have been crowded beyond the control of their beliefs, the political elements have been thrown out of the sphere of their natural attraction, men of similar purposes and convictions have become alienated and estranged by amazing acts of disunion, resulting inevitably from false antagonisms, and alliances and friendships have been formed which are likely to outlast for a long time the clear intelligence, common virtue, and mutual esteem on which they are founded. But worse than this, the faith of the people in principles, and their confidence in the men who had assumed the right and duty to proclaim and enforce them has been seriously weakened, if not destroyed, by the spectacle just presented of an open barter of those principles for the chances of success; the popular conscience has been debased, the fountains of popular intelligence have been contaminated, and the simple rectitude of the popular mind has been distorted by sophistical attempts to show that the name of truth can be adjusted by the methods of prevarication, and that interests of reform are susceptible of being served by the instruments of corruption. Moreover, the series of stratagems and devices by which the extraordinary combination between the several elements of the Greeley Party has been brought about has established a precedent in our national politics which is sure of being followed hereafter, if the present scheme meets with success. Instead of open struggles between great bodies representing antagonisms of principles, or even passions and prejudices, our Presidential contests will degenerate into games of chance, in which the cards will certainly not be held by honest men.

Senator Schurz has recently told you in this hall that this period is pregnant with new formations; that next year the chisel will be at an opportunity to rearrange into shape." Speaking with all due deference, I may be permitted to say that it is not the electric spark of opportunities, but the electric spark of ideas which brings about the crystallization of new historical forms. And whoever sacrifices his faith in the force of these ideas to a trust in the efficacy of cunning machinations is certainly not in league with the tendencies of natural development.

Finding myself under the control of convictions such as those to which I have long and often given imperfect utterance, I can not co-operate with the reform movement in its present phase, and give expression to my dissatisfaction with the Republican Party or with Gen. Grant by voting for Mr. Greeley. I can not accept the result of the Cincinnati Convention either as an adequate realization of the aspirations of the people for reform, or even as a part fulfillment of the hopes I had cherished in its behalf. As I said in a recent letter to a friend, I am unable to accept a lie as the first installment of a truth, or a base trick as part payment of a debt of honesty. I do not believe that the election of Mr. Greeley would be a step in advance toward anything which is desirable in our national affairs. I am wholly at a loss how the promotion of a ferocious protectionist to the Presidential office can tend to promote the cause of revenue reform, or an Administration deriving its wisdom from the Sage of Chappaqua and its impulses and inspirations from the old Democratic Party can pave the way for reform of any kind. And if I am entirely unable to see any practical or even decent way of resigning what is attainable, and make the most of it, I can only answer that this admonition impresses me very much as a mariner among the breakers would be impressed by the advice to throw his compass and sextant overboard, and to run his vessel ashore at nearest reef, that being the only landing place immediately within his reach. I mean to retain my grasp of the helm and to keep my eye on the direction of the needle. There is something else attainable for me in this Presidential campaign than success in electing my candidates, and that is the maintenance of the integrity of my purpose and the preservation of my faith that the only way to reach the right end is to persist in traveling the right road. My vote this Fall will not, in all probability, help to make the majority or the successful candidate more imposing, or the minority of the defeated candidate more respectable. I have striven to the last with a few friends to place a candidate in the field around whom the friends of true reform could rally, if not with the hope of carrying the standard of our convictions to victory, at least with the resolution to bear it steadily aloft. We have failed, and I cheerfully bear my part of the obloquy which, in the eyes of those who march in front of a crowd, attaches to our failure. And I am happy to know that in all parts of the country there are brave and thoughtful men who take courage from their abiding faith, and who, like myself, are of good cheer in spite of our apparent discomfiture. They know that though they can not elect a President, they can keep the clear note of truth vibrating in the air, and that the time of their deliverance, if it cause undiminished, in their own hearts at least.

BOATING.

The Argonauta-Neptune Race—Excitement Among the Inhabitants of Bergen Point and Staten Island.

The Argonauta Rowing Association, of Bergen Point, and the Neptune Boating Association, of West Brighton, compete annually for the championship of the Kill Von Kull, which flows between them. The Argonautas had never scored a victory in their contests with the Neptunes, prior to the race which took place yesterday. The Staten Island shore was thronged with pedestrians and vehicles of all descriptions, and the blue color of the Neptunes was more profusely displayed. The opposite shore differed little in the number of its people of the Argonautas. Eight steam-boats laid in waiting for the start, divided in the interest of the competing crews.

The original three-mile straight-away course is from the Beacon buoy off Brighton to the flight-house in the entrance of Newark Bay. But the strong wind yesterday and very lumpy water in the open space at the starting point necessitated the shortening of the course by about a furlong in order to bring them in better water.

The Argonauta crew made their appearance at 5:20 o'clock, and consisted of Rudolph W. Schuck, bow, 134 pounds; Joseph McMurray, 154 pounds; Oliver T. Johnson, 152 pounds; E. S. Truax, stroke, 139 pounds. Shell boat 41 feet long, 20 inches wide, built by Chas. E. Elliott. Both crews used the sliding seats.

At 5:40 a start was effected. The Argonautas got away in good form on an even keel, while their competitors seemed to be unable to gather themselves; but their disconcertedness was only momentary, as an instant after they got a square hold of the water and dashed after the leading boat, which was a full length in advance. Smith steering a splendid course, and the crew moving handsomely together at thirty-nine strokes per minute. The Neptunes pulled gamely astern at a forty stroke, which they subsequently increased to forty-four, the Argonautas then rowing forty, and keeping their lead without any apparent effort. For the last mile Schuck, the bowman of the Neptunes, steered very wild, and came near ending the race summarily by running into a raft which was towed behind a propeller. About here the pine brace which takes the place of the toe-strap over the steersman's stretcher, gave way in the Argonauta's boat, causing Smith to tip his heels up, which, upon regaining their former position, did so with such force as to break the thin skin of the boat, allowing the water free ingress through the crevice. Smith, by his mishap, also lost his sliding seat, leaving him but the sharp steel rails to sit upon.

The Argonautas, though taking in water fast, rowed handsomely to the end, winning the race in the unprecedented time of fifteen minutes five one-fourth seconds, beating the Neptunes by three lengths.

The judge's boat hastened to the Argonauta's shell, which was rapidly filling and sinking, and took the crew and boat aboard.

The judges were: For the Argonautas, E. P. White and F. M. Rice; Neptunes, Nathan Barrett and W. R. Weeple; referee, W. W. Richards; Russell Forsyth, time-keeper.

As the course was shortended, the time bets were declared off, although it was at one time agreed to allow eight seconds for the difference of distance.

When the several steamers approached the landing at Bergen Point, after the race, the enthusiasm became unbounded; the ladies waved red scarfs and red ribbons, and stood up in their carriages to greet the victorious crew; and the good news quickly swept over the usually quiet place, and about after about rent the air in praise of the Argonauta's crew.

The Bread-Street Defalcation.

Robert M. Butler, of the firm of Clarke & Co., brokers, who is accused of absconding with $75,000 belonging to the firm, was arrested yesterday by Deputy-Sheriff Keese, at the Gilechrist Hotel, on a civil suit. The order of arrest was granted by Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court. The particulars of the case have been fully recorded in the TIMES. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $75,000.

BASE-BALL—CRICKET.

Mutuals Defeat the Atlantics by 13 to 4.

The Mutuals and Atlantics played the sixth of their series of nine games on the Capitoline yesterday. The game was sharply played and well contested up to the fifth inning, when the score stood at 1 to 9 in favor of the Mutuals, who, aided by poor fielding on the part of the Atlantics, increased their lead on the runs advanced, and eventually won by 13 runs to 4. The Mutuals fielded well, but in this respect the Atlantics showed great lack of strength.

Today the Mutuals play the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on the Union Ground.

The Coming Contest Between the St. George and English Gentlemen's Eleven.

All the preparations for the reception of the famous English eleven are complete, and nothing is now wanting but the visitors themselves. The St. George's Ground, at the west end of Ninth-street, Hoboken, has been put in the best order for the occasion, the playing portion of the field has been carefully leveled, mowed and rolled; while the accommodations for guests—both ladies and gentlemen—are all that could be desired. The restaurant will be in charge of an accomplished caterer, and the comfort of the guests will be looked after by the members of the Club. The following "twenty-two" was yesterday finally determined on by the St. George Club: Banes, Bowman, Coe, Fortin, Gibbs, Jones, McDougal, Stubberfield, Torrance, Meares, Chatterton, Brewster, G. Wright, H. Wright, (of the Boston club,) Leonard, Lemon, Kieler, Sleight, Byrn, Talbot, J. Hatfield, (of the Mutual nine,) Jackson and Sparks. The English party are not expected to reach the City until late afternoon or evening, but should they arrive sufficiently early, they will probably visit the Union Grounds to witness the ball match between the Mutuals and Athletics.

The National Board of Trade—Important Meeting.

On Tuesday, Oct. 15, at noon, will be convened at Chambers of Commerce the National Board of Trade, representing the commercial interests of the entire country. The Board is composed of delegates from Augusta, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Denver, Louisville, Mobile, Milwaukee, Nashville, Newark, New-Orleans, New-York, Omaha, Oswego, Peoria, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Providence, Portland, Norfolk, Petersburg, Quincy, Richmond, San Francisco, Salem, St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul, Toledo, Troy, and Wilmington. A Board of Trade was organized at New-Haven, Conn., The Board will be called to order at 12 M. precisely, by Frederick Freeley, of Philadelphia, President of the Board. When the Board will be formally organized, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, will welcome the delegates to the City in the name of the commercial interests of New-York. The business in order is the report of the Executive Council on the state of the commercial interests of the country, after which officers for the next year will be elected. The preliminary proceedings will be conducted at the Chamber of Commerce. After the formal organization, it is probable that the Board will adjourn to the room in the City Hall that has been offered by Mayor Hall. The Board will probably continue its sessions till Saturday, Oct. 20.

A Greenpoint Officer Assaulted by Roughs.

While attempting to quell a disturbance among a party of Greenpoint roughs on Saturday night, Officer Whalen was struck in the face by Thomas Thompson, who hurled a stone at him. Whalen arrested Thompson, whereupon the roughs assaulted the officer and rescued their comrade from his custody. Subsequently Officers Whalen and Suannon arrested Wm. Heverin, John Hughes, John Ryan and James Kelly, three of the gang, and after a hard struggle was secured. Yesterday the first four named were fined $15 each for disorderly conduct, while Thompson was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of felonious assault.

The Arrest of Matt Morgan.

In reference to the arrest of Matt Morgan, on Saturday night, on suspicion of being a burglar, the Police state that the janitor of the building No. 35 Nassau-street preferred a charge of assault against him; that he was forcing his way into the building after having been told that the person he was looking for was not known there, and that he, the janitor, believed he was a person of suspicious character. The Police Sergeant states that the Patrolmen only did their duty in arresting him, as the assault was witnessed by a Police officer. The Sergeant denies having read Mr. Morgan's letters.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Extensive and desirable improvements are taking place at the Fulton Ferry-house, on the New-York side.

The Department of Public Parks announce music by the Central Park band at the Battery today, from 4½ to 6½ P. M.

Yesterday evening Sarah Aaronson, two years old, fell out of the fifth story of No. 38 Orchard-street, and was instantly killed.

The body of a drowned man, about twenty-seven years of age, brown hair and small moustache, was found in the river at the foot of Jayne-street, yesterday evening.

George Edgar, fifteen years old, of Hunter's Point, had two fingers of his left hand cut off while at work in Pflyde & Co.'s factory, and No. 225 East Forty-second-street, yesterday evening.

The New-York and Cape May through line over the New-Jersey Railroad was discontinued a week ago, and yesterday the through train to Long Branch made its last trip for the season.

Gasper Eigelsbacher and John Hoffman, of No. 173 Norfolk-street, quarreled last night, when Eigelsbacher stabbed Hoffman in the cheek, wounding him severely. He was arrested.

Maria Wessels, charged with passing a counterfeit $5 bill, was honorably discharged, yesterday, by Commissioner Stilelds. James M. Brady was held in $500 bail for a violation of the Shipping law.

The Methodist Preachers met yesterday, Dr. Porter presiding. The question as to whether it was desirable to organize the local preachers into district conferences, was resumed by Rev. C. C. Leach, who spoke strongly against it.

Joseph Frank and James Kelly, two sailors, quarreled in the Thomas Churchill Sailors' Boarding-house, No. 45 Oak-street, last night, when Frank stabbed Kelly three times in the left leg, wounding him severely. He was arrested.

Last night the pool-rooms of Johnson & Marshall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, were filled with an eager throng of turmen, to learn the entries for the Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Association, which closed with a large number of entries.

Patrick McCauley, of No. 183 Madison-street, while at work at Pier No. 45 East River on Wednesday night, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was found yesterday at the same place by the Police, and was surrendered to the friends of the deceased.

At the Rheinlust Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, the Maennerchor Maennerchor gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival yesterday, in which the Arndt Maennerchor, Abtsschueler, Hudson Maennerchor and several other German vocal organizations participated.

The Veteran Society of the Turner Regiment will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Anietam by a concert and ball at the Turn Hall in Fourth-street this evening. The New-York Saengerrunde, the Veteran Vocal Society and several artists will participate.

The German Landwehr Verein, a semi-military organization of former Prussian militia men, held its second annual picnic and Summer-night's festival at Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third-street and First-avenue yesterday. The members of the organization turned out in a new parade uniform.

An examination was held at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, in the case of William Sonotte, accused of embezzlement by the proprietors of the *Mercantile Journal*. The prisoner, through his counsel, waived a preliminary examination, and the case will come up in the Supreme Court today.

The White Star steam-ship Baltic, which left Liverpool on Sept. 5, and Queenstown on Sept. 6, reached this port early yesterday morning, with mail news laterby three days than that previously at hand. The officers and the management of the line are once more entitled to our thanks for valued additions to our foreign files.

During an altercation on board the brig Maria Wheeler, lying at the foot of East Twenty-first-street, yesterday evening, David Morrill, the second mate, was stabbed in the left arm and breast, and slightly wounded, by William Hyer, one of the sailors, who was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station.

The injunction suit brought by Mrs. James Fisk to restrain the Erie Railroad Company from using, copying or abstracting the private papers of the late Col. Fisk, which were left in a private box in the vault of the Erie Railroad Company by Col. Fisk's private Secretary, was not discussed yesterday before Judge Lawrence, as was expected, and may not be for several days, as it is placed low down on the Court Calendar.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Timothy J. Coe, of the Spingler House, whose physical form is of a massive character, went out driving, and at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue his wagon became wedged between a heavily-laden truck and car No. 126 of the Sixth-avenue line. Mr. Coe's wagon was completely demolished, and, in extricating the mule, he was dragged for a half a block after his horse. He escaped with a few bruises.

An iron church was shipped from this City last week to Calais per ship Canada. It is composed entirely of iron, being 126 feet long by 46 wide, and comprises beside the main building, a lecture-room, tower, steeple, belfry and alter. It is also accompanied by a fine organ, manufactured by Jardine. The entire expense of the contract amounted to $100,000. This is, perhaps, the first instance of the shipment of an iron church from this port.

The United States mail steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Morgan, Williams and Guion line, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with 800 passengers, of which number 500 are recent converts to the Mormon faith, and are on their way to Salt Lake City. Some 300 of these are robust, healthy and fine-looking young people from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The remainder are from England, Wales and Scotland. The Mormon agent in this City will forward them immediately to Salt Lake City.

BROOKLYN.

The Controller was yesterday authorized by the Board of Aldermen to sell at auction the old building known as the James-street Market.

Mr. Charles Goodwin, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, and a well-known Republican, died at his residence, in the Eighteenth Ward, yesterday.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday authorized the Mayor to obtain counsel's opinion as to the legality of the Board of City Workers now committed.

Mayor Powell yesterday nominated John Cunningham as a member of the Board of Education, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel Hart.

The Board of Aldermen have received a remonstrance from property owners on Third-avenue against an assessment for laying the Sprinkhaw pavement on the avenue.

Chief Campbell yesterday received from the Police Commissioners of Chicago an acknowledgment of the receipt of $6,047 71, contributed by the Brooklyn Police to the sufferers by the great fire in Chicago.

The Corporation Counsel yesterday notified the Board of Aldermen that Daniel Gallaghes had obtained a judgment against the City for $2,100, for grading and paving Ferris-street. The Board ordered the judgment to be paid.

The reports of Commissioners in the matter of opening Middleton-street from Throop-avenue and Broadway to Harrison avenue, and Quincy-street from Marcy-avenue to Lewis-avenue, were confirmed yesterday by Justice Pratt in the Supreme Court.

At a late hour Sunday night, Mary Austen, aged twenty years, residing at No. 224 Sixth-street, New-York, attempted suicide by jumping off a Fulton ferry-boat, while entering the slip of the Brooklyn side. Officer Dougherty, who was on the boat, rescued her. Mary had quarreled with her parents, who had turned her out of the house.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution to the effect that the State tax assessed upon Kings County is unequal, being largely in excess, in the valuation of real estate, of the amount levied upon any other portion of the State; hence unjust, and believed to be illegal; and that, unless a satisfactory reduction is made, it will be resisted, for the purpose of a test case.

The Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Association begins today and two races are on the programme. The first race for horses that have never beaten 2:50, has four entries, and the second, for horses that have never beaten 2:35, has eight entries. In the pools, last night, Gloster, in the first race, sold for $85, Dawn $60, and the field $4. In the second race Gazelle was the favorite against the field at $50 against $17.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The September Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Over and Terminer for Westchester County commenced at White Plains, yesterday, in the absence of Justice Gilbert, who was attending the funeral of Justice Hogeboom, of Columbia County, Justice A. B. Tappan presided. On motion of Judge Hart, the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, out of respect to the memory of Judge Hogeboom.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey State Fair, at Waverley, will commence today.

The taxable value of property in Sussex County for the year has been fixed by the Board of Assessors at $17,436,003.

The police of the First Precinct, Jersey City, yesterday, formed themselves into a target company, for Fall practice.

Peter M. Arbucke, a well-known citizen of Newark, died suddenly on Sunday evening, in the forty-first year of his age.

The foreman of the Essex County Grand Jury, which meets today at Newark, is Ben. John McGregor, President of the Newark and New-York Railroad Company.

Rev. Mr. Dalton, who returned from Europe to his charge in Newark, yesterday, was met down the bay by a party of his parishioners, who had left their homes on the night preceding to meet him.

On account of the crowded condition of the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, the Chosen Freeholders of Morris County have voted to build an asylum of their own, with accommodations for thirty patients, at a cost of $6,000.

The Democratic or Parker Board of Police Commissioners met at the office of Mr. James Fleming, at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Commissioners Flemming, Monks, De Hart, Gaede, and Mayor O'Neill, were present. Commissioner Hart was elected President of the Board.

The funeral of Mr. Thomas C. Hughes, of the Jersey City *Standard*, who died suddenly on Saturday, took place, yesterday, from St. Peter's Church. Hon. Leon Abbett and Judge Rankin were among the pallbearers. The body was removed to Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, for burial.

Lewis Wittergreen, of No. 276 Broome-street, Newark, attempted to kill his wife on Sunday night, but she escaped from him. He then took the razor with which he had tried to kill her and cut his own throat. He was prevented from killing himself by some men who were accidentally near the house.

James Tuttle was knocked down, on Sunday afternoon, on the corner of Warren and Norfolk streets, Newark, by a party of young roughs, and was robbed of $5. James Ward, another feeble man, in Mr. Tuttle's company, was also assaulted. James Brady, Patrick Feeley, and Thomas Clemens were taken into custody.

The fourteenth annual Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society will commence, at Waverley, today. There will be a fine exhibition of machinery, and a large amount of money will be given in prizes. It is announced that Dexter will visit the grounds sometime during the four days of the fair, and that he will appear upon the track.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Roses have faded, and with them many a sicken Hope; we must await another season for the roses, but the entries for the Fall Meeting, No. 313 Broadway.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Port-au-Prince and Turk's Island, by the Vicksburg, at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Idaho, at 12 M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the Bremen, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Pennsylvania Way.....	9 A. M.	2 P. M.
North, through via H.